

Kohl Idea: Army Unit With Paris

Integrated Force Would Be a Test Of Cooperation

BOONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl urged Friday the formation of a joint French-West German fighting unit, linking old enemies in a unique integrated force to strengthen the European pillar of the North Atlantic alliance.

"We want to progress with military-political cooperation," he said at a news conference. "I foresee a joint, fully integrated military unit, such as an army brigade."

The notion of French soldiers marching alongside Germans, their enemies in three major wars in the last 120 years, has gained ground in recent years as Bonn and Paris forged increasingly close ties within the European Community.

It has been given impetus by fears among West German conservatives that West German and European interests may be subjugated to the U.S. desire for arms agreements with the Soviet Union and the need to redraw defense strategy in the age of nuclear arms control.

Mr. Kohl said there was "nothing which deters against the idea" of the joint unit, and nothing in the charter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to prevent it.

He said the joint brigade would be an experiment to determine how the concept of closely integrated armed forces could be developed, and he noted that Paris and Bonn already had plans for joint training of general staff officers.

"This does not run counter to close ties with the United States," Mr. Kohl said. "The U.S. is extremely interested in seeing us in Europe work more closely together on defense."

"The Atlantic partnership is fundamental to the security of the Federal Republic," he added. "It must be increased by strengthened European cooperation in security."

Asked about possible French nuclear protection for West Germany, Mr. Kohl said it did not seem to enter a French internal debate. But he added that President François Mitterrand had made it clear that France could not assume the nuclear defense of West Germany.

He repeated that West Germany did not wish to become a nuclear power in its own right.

Earlier Friday, Mr. Kohl inaugurated a two-month seminar on defense with an address to senior officers and officials. Defense cooperation with France was at the center of the talks, a statement said.

The seminar is to conclude with a week of meetings in Paris with members of the French Center for Higher Military Studies.

Kiosk

Malta Socialists Vandalize Court

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — Socialist Party supporters attacked Malta's courthouse Friday, breaking furniture, burning documents and a magistrate's office and forcing the postponement of a trial.

Several thousand party members or supporters had gathered outside the court to express solidarity with 15 men being tried on charges of corrupt practices in the May 9 elections. In the voting, the Socialists lost power to the Nationalists after 16 years in office.

Eight persons were slightly injured in the courthouse incident.



A caricature of Maurice Ravel, whose death 50 years ago is being commemorated in a Paris concert cycle. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

Syria has demanded the release of an American and a Lebanese taken hostage in Beirut, sources say.

Dow close: UP 12.72
The dollar in New York:
DM \$ Yen FF
1.8293 1.611 144.80 6.1655

You Call This a Spring? Wait'll You See Summer

By Thomas Netter

GENEVA — It was the eve of summer, and business should have been booming. Friday at Le Glacier du Mont Blanc, a small cafe and ice cream stand on the lakeside promenade along the port in central Geneva. Instead, the red folding chairs were leaning, empty and wet, against the white tables, whose tops were splattered with dirty puddles of rain.

"It's bad and getting worse," said the proprietor, as she looked up in vain toward the leaden, rainy sky frowning over the lake. "Business is absolutely nothing these days, and it's the same all along here. If it keeps up like this, I'll have nothing to do."

It rained Friday in Geneva, and the day before, and the day before that. It's rained nearly every day so far this month, and it's raining

nearly everywhere else in central and northern Europe.

It rained for the past 20 days in northern Germany, and it's rained twice as much as normal in the English Midlands, and it's been raining nearly every day in northern France, and in fact nearly everywhere from London to Warsaw, according to the London Weather Center.

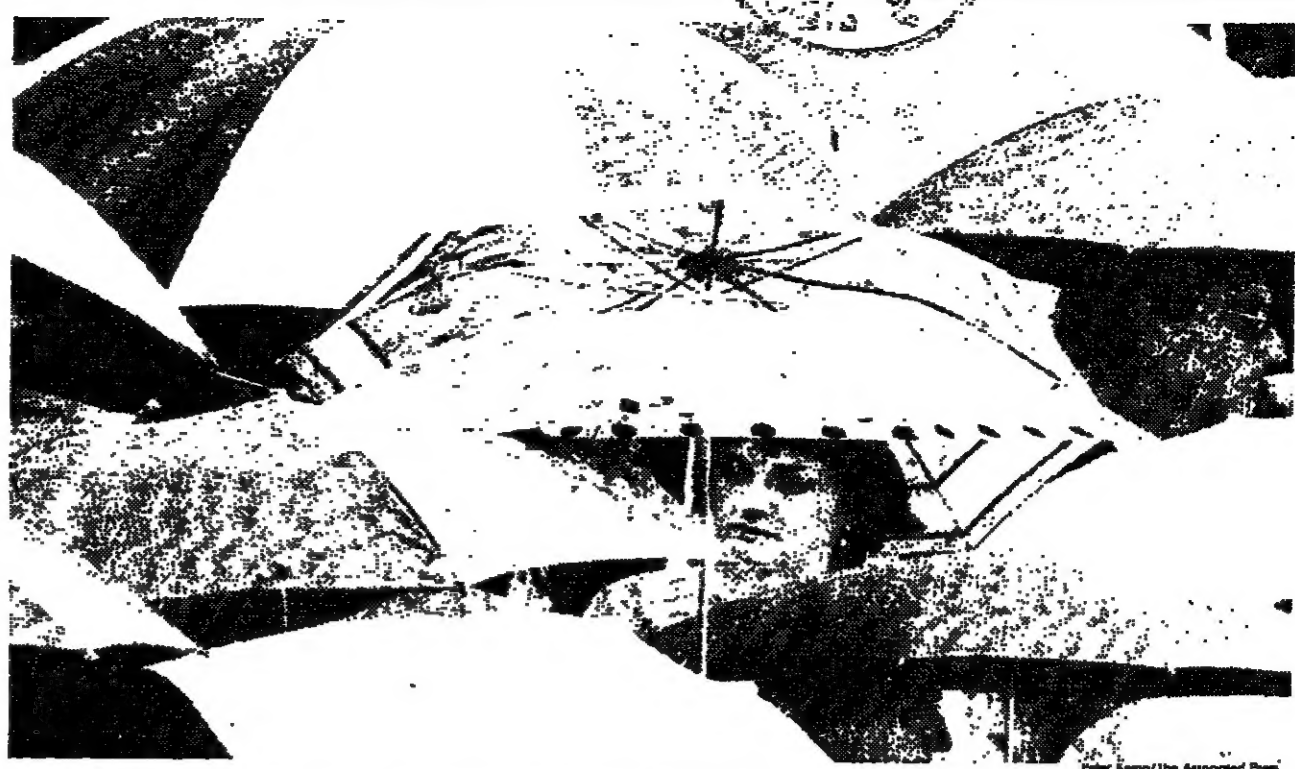
But things could be worse just before the start of summer on Sunday: In the Swiss, French and Italian alps, it snowed Thursday night, closing some alpine passes.

"Yes, summer does begin Monday, but temperature and weatherwise, we don't see any change," said Wolfgang Ratz of the West German Weather Service in Essen.

"It's going to be cold and wet," he said, "not very pleasant summer weather."

For many people, that is an

See RAIN, Page 5



Dripping umbrellas obscured the faces of the crowds attending the races this week at Ascot near London.

Witnesses Suspected of Lying to Iran-Contra Panel

By Dan Morgan
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — Senior members of the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair have concluded that Major General Richard V. Secord, Elliott Abrams and Fawn Hall did not tell the whole truth when they were questioned at recent public hearings, congressional sources said.

The sources also disclosed that a fourth witness, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, was called back by the committee this week for private questioning to clarify testimony conflicting with that of others concerning an unspecified 1985 document. Mr. McFarlane was not under oath during his second

appearance. The committee now appears satisfied that the conflict has been resolved.

Regarding the testimony of others, however, a committee member said Thursday, "I think we're being lied to under oath by some people."

General Secord, who is retired from the Air Force and was the chief private collaborator with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North in the Iran-contra operation, was recently called back for further interrogation in closed session to answer questions that have arisen since he was the lead witness at the hearings early last month, sources said.

Colonel North, a marine, was fired from the National Security Council when the Iran-contra affair, in which the profits of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran were diverted

to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, was made public in November.

Mr. Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, came under sharp attack from committee members after he repeatedly insisted that he was unaware of activities by Colonel North in support of the contras in 1985 and 1986, despite frequent meetings with him.

Ms. Hall, Colonel North's secretary at the National Security Council, testified that the colonel never told her why he directed her to alter or destroy council documents last Nov. 21.

The first phase of the hearings, in which 18 witnesses testified for nearly six weeks, ended last week. In looking ahead to the second half of the hearings, congressional

sources said they expected the testimony to be damaging not only to President Ronald Reagan but also to cabinet members and their departments.

The sources described members as buoyed by growing public support for the inquiry, and in no mood to accept the view that some testimony should be avoided "because it might hurt the country."

"Right now the CIA is being ripped apart," one of the sources said. He said that the director of the central intelligence, William H. Webster, would be called "not just because he was involved in what was happening, but to give him an opportunity to rehabilitate his agency in living color."

There has been extensive testimony of CIA support for the secret

contra war at the top and the bottom of the agency. Colonel North kept the previous agency director, William J. Casey, informed of the contra effort.

Committee investigators Thursday concluded 20 hours of private questioning of John M. Poindexter, the president's national security adviser until November, when he resigned.

The congressional sources expect his public testimony next month to be "very, very explosive," and to provide a "major story from the first day." Committee spokesmen declined to elaborate.

The investigators, meanwhile, pressed for Colonel North to undergo private questioning as his attorneys and the congressional panel sought a compromise over his

See PANEL, Page 5

A Bomb Kills 15, Hurts 39 In Barcelona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — A car bomb exploded in the garage of a department store Friday, killing 15 people and wounding 39, the civil governor's office in Barcelona said.

Responsibility for the blast was claimed by Basque Homeland and Liberty, the Basque separatist organization known as ETA, for its initials in Spanish.

The bombing caused more deaths than any other single ETA attack in Spain since the group began its violent campaign for independence in 1968.

The explosion caused the collapse of a ceiling in a shopping area of the Hipercor department store in central Barcelona.

The blast set off a fire that filled several levels of the parking garage with huge clouds of smoke, police said.

The civil governor's office said seven men, five women and three children were killed.

Up to Friday, ETA had claimed responsibility for killing nearly 600 people, mainly police, Civil Guard and military officers.

The office confirmed that a car packed with explosives, which was on the first level of the department store's underground parking area, was the source of the blast.

The bodies of 12 of the victims

See BOMB, Page 5

Vatican Says Waldheim Insisted on Meeting Pope

By Roberto Suro

ROME — Kurt Waldheim first asked for an official audience with Pope John Paul II shortly after he was elected president of Austria a year ago, but the pope agreed to the meeting only after Mr. Waldheim repeatedly pressed the request, Vatican officials said Friday.

Joaquin Navarro Valls, the chief spokesman for the Vatican, said that Mr. Waldheim, communicating through diplomatic channels, sent several messages recently asking that his first official visit outside of Austria be to the Holy See.

A senior Vatican official said that the Holy See eventually responded, "If you insist, you may come."

Mr. Navarro said the request for an official audience was granted after Mr. Waldheim had "expressed his desire very often."

The meeting is scheduled Thursday. [A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim, Gerold Christian, said earlier this week that the invitation was issued by the Vatican.]

Mr. Waldheim has been barred from entering the United States because of allegations, which he denies, that he took part in deportations from the Balkans while he served in the German Army during World War II.

"No one can reasonably doubt the pope's position regarding the condemnation of Nazi war crimes or his profound respect for the Jewish people," Mr. Navarro said.

The spokesman added that there was no surprise at the Vatican over the reaction by Jewish groups to the pope's willingness to receive Mr. Waldheim.

"We tend to see the whole thing as a phenomenon of public opinion rather than something that could really undermine the credibility of the pope before the Jewish people," he said.

A Vatican official who travels on diplomatic missions disagreed. He said, "There are real mysteries about this whole thing because it is certain to create a series of complications, not the least being that it will detract from a long, hard effort to achieve a warm dialogue with Judaism."

In several public statements Mr. Navarro has emphasized that because it is an official visit the pope will receive Mr. Waldheim "as a representative of a country which democratically elected him."

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Mr. Navarro said Friday that he did not think the program for the

See POPE, Page 5



Opposition Cheers Gandhi Defeat

H.N. Bahuguna, leader of India's Lok Dal Party, and supporters in New Delhi on Friday celebrate the overwhelming victory of the opposition parties in a key election in the state of Haryana over Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party. Page 2.

Clogging of Arteries Reversed in U.S. Study

By Philip M. Boffey

WASHINGTON — A team of scientists have reported the first "clear evidence" that a large reduction in blood cholesterol will slow and in some cases even reverse the formation and growth of fatty deposits that clog the arteries and cause heart attacks.

The findings, released Thursday, were endorsed by U.S. health officials. They said that a cholesterol-lowering treatment could benefit the six million Americans who suffer symptoms of coronary artery disease as well as many of the 40 million Americans who have dangerously high cholesterol levels but no symptoms of coronary disease.

Coronary artery disease is the leading cause of death in the United States.

The scientists, from the University of Southern California School of Medicine, reported that an aggressive cholesterol-lowering treatment of drugs and diet had succeeded in shrinking the fatty deposits in the arteries in 16.2 percent of a small group of patients.

It was the first time such reversal in artery-clogging deposits had ever been demonstrated in humans.

The results were announced Thursday at a news conference sponsored by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and in an article in the June 19 issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Claude Lenfant, the director of the institute, said the study provided "significant new information" on the benefits of lowering elevated blood cholesterol and "very dramatic evidence" that drugs and diet could achieve a large reduction in cholesterol levels.

Previous studies have shown that cholesterol-lowering treatments could reduce the rate of death and sickness from heart disease, but they have been inconclusive as to whether such treatments could prevent, slow or reduce the fatty deposits that clog the arteries.

The new findings indicate that many patients may be able to improve the health of their arteries rather than maintaining them in a static, risky state, Dr. Lenfant said.

The study was conducted among 162 non-smoking men, ranging in age from 40 to 59, who had already suffered clogged arteries and undergone coronary bypass surgery, a procedure in which veins are grafted to carry blood around the obstructed areas.

Half the men were given daily doses of two drugs, colestipol and niacin, and were put on a diet that was low in fat calories and cholesterol. The other half received placebo instead of drugs and were placed on a diet that was somewhat less restricted.

The study was designed primarily to analyze the effects of a major reduction in blood cholesterol rather than the effects of the specific drugs and diets used.

The effects of the treatments were measured

by comparing X-ray films of the coronary arteries and of the bypass grafts taken at the start of the study and after two years of treatment.

The process, known as coronary angiography, can reveal changes in the fatty deposits and narrowing or widening of the arteries. The films were evaluated by a panel of experts who judged whether there was any improvement or deterioration in the condition of the arteries.

The study showed that 16.2 percent of those on the drug and diet treatment experienced a discernible shrinkage of their fatty deposits, compared with only 2.4 percent of those taking placebos.

Mr. Lenfant said much higher percentages of patients might improve if given treatments lasting longer than two years or using other combinations of diet and drugs.

Only 39 percent of the patients on drugs experienced a worsening of arterial clogging, compared with 61 percent of the placebo group. The results were attributed to the very large reductions in blood cholesterol levels achieved by the drug and diet treatment.

In the treated group, total blood cholesterol levels dropped 26 percent, far more than the 7 percent to 15 percent achieved in previous studies, and levels of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, which plays a key role in forming fatty deposits, dropped 43 percent.

At the same time, levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, which helps reduce fatty deposits, increased 37 percent.

Koreans Cautioned On Riots

Prime Minister Is Conciliatory; Policeman Killed

By John Burgess

SEOUL — Prime Minister Lee Han Key warned South Koreans by television Friday night that the government would have to make an "extraordinary decision" if order was not restored soon in the streets.

Hours after the speech, the state radio reported that a policeman was killed in Tsjon, south of Seoul, when anti-government demonstrators commandeered a bus and drove into the ranks of riot policemen. It was the first fatality reported in the street protests that erupted June 10.

Mr. Lee said the government would continue for now to try "dialogue and compromise" in an effort to end the rioting, which continued Friday in at least eight South Korean cities.

Earlier in the day, the U.S. ambassador, James Lilley, called on President Chun Doo Hwan to deliver a letter from President Ronald Reagan that reportedly urges moderation in dealing with the crisis.

Details of Mr. Lilley's conversation with Mr. Chun at the presidential office were not available, but the envoy was assumed to have underscored the U.S. position that a crackdown would be disastrous.

Mr. Lee's television address was the government's first substantive statement to the public since street fighting broke out. It was generally moderate in tone.

A former law professor, Mr. Lee is not a familiar figure to South Koreans. He was appointed prime minister last month as part of government efforts to quell a public uproar over the death of a student during police torture.

Mr. Lee expressed regret over the disorders and called for the protesters to desist. The riots are "not only seriously disturbing national life but also giving rise to public anxiety about the future," he said.

"The government and all citizens must exercise restraint, restore reason and patience and pool our wisdom and determination" to overcome the crisis, he said.

But he said that should it become impossible to restore law and order through such efforts alone, "it would be inevitable for the government to make an extraordinary decision."

Koreans took that to mean a host of emergency measures that the

See KOREA, Page 5

Daedalus's Dream Lives, On Fragile Epoxy Wings

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON — Next March or April, if all goes as planned, Glenn Tremml will insert himself in a strangely beautiful plastic envelope suspended from hollow wing struts of graphite epoxy, climb atop a sort of reclining bicycle and pedal through the air from the island of Crete to the mainland of Greece.

In going those 69 miles (about 110 kilometers) he will re-enact one of Western civilization's great and enduring myths: the legend of Daedalus, who built wings of wax and feathers and, in fleeing imprisonment on Crete, captured the dream of human-powered flight.

"Actually, more people know about his son, Icarus, who didn't make it," said Mr. Tremml, who was in Washington to speak at the Smithsonian Institution.

His flight is sponsored by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology — the same sort who design containers for tossing eggs safely from high buildings and who make lead balloons that fly. They are building the plane.

Mr. Tremml, 27, a medical student at the University of Connecticut, is simply the pilot. And, of course, the engine.

His looks are deceiving. Beneath the traditional preppy uniform of the Dartmouth graduate (oxford-cloth shirt, khakis, scuffed buckskin shoes) lies the author of "Effects of Ascorbic Acid on Prostaglandin Synthesis in Human Lung Tissue." He has studied the interdependency of ant colonies and scoria trees in the Costa Rican jungle and has investigated the cardiovascular response of bluefish in Massachusetts. He is an Eagle Scout expert in judo, a one-time teen-age yachting champion, a competitive diver, a windsurfing instructor and a show horseman who also stars in tango contests.

He even does windows. "To support myself in medical school I work as a housekeeper" for a family in West Hartford, Connecticut, he said.

What led him to the cockpit of the world's longest-flying human-powered aircraft, however, is an awesome physiology. Though his 5-foot-9, 150-pound (1.7-meter, 68-kilogram) physique is not obviously imposing, he has turned out to be stronger pound for pound than anyone medical researchers on the Daedalus project have yet discovered.

On Jan. 22, he pedaled the Light Eagle, a 92-pound, plastic and piano-wire Daedalus prototype with the wingspan of a DC-9, through a two-hour, 13-minute, 37.3-mile flight at Edwards Air Force Base, California. The flight eclipsed the history-making distance mark set by Bryan Allen eight years ago when he pedaled the Gossamer Albatross 22 miles across the English Channel.

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The flight from Crete would be more than triple the distance traveled by the Gossamer Albatross.

In terms of energy expended, his January performance in the Light Eagle was roughly equivalent to running the 26.2 miles of a marathon in less than three hours while simultaneously flying a hang glider. The flight from Crete will be similar to completing two three-hour marathons back to back.

In fact, Mr. Tremml once ran the New York City Marathon, but said "running is actually my worst sport. If I'm going to push myself like that for three hours, I would rather do more than one thing. Of course on this flight, I won't have that choice. Hopefully."

His weight has not fluctuated more than two pounds in 14 years. While the average person has perhaps 20 percent body fat, and that of conditioned athletes generally ranges between 10 and 15 percent.

See DAEDALUS, Page 6

U.S. Expects Saudis to Extend Protection for AWACS

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has received positive indications that the Saudi government will agree to a U.S. proposal to extend joint air surveillance of shipping to the lower half of the Gulf, according to administration sources.

A State Department spokesman said the administration was pleased with discussions with the Saudis to establish a second orbit over the lower Gulf for the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System that operates from Saudi bases.

The Saudis would provide air protection for the U.S. AWACS in the lower Gulf with F-15 fighters, as they have been doing since 1980

for those operating within Saudi territory and watching ship movements in the central and northern sectors of the Gulf.

The extension of this system southward would allow the United States to track the movement of all ships as they enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, particularly the 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers now being placed under American flag protection.

It would also provide escorting U.S. warships early warning of an Iranian attack by motorboats, helicopters or one of the land-based, Chinese-made Silkworm missiles the Iranians are installing near the Strait.

"We are pleased with the discussions and anticipate positive responses from the Saudi government," said a State Department spokesman.

Kurds Hold Protest in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 20 militant Kurdish separatists occupied the visa section of the Swiss Embassy on Friday to protest what they said was "Switzerland's support of the Turkish military junta." They left peacefully after about 90 minutes, an embassy official said.

Another U.S. official said that while there is "no done deal" with the Saudis, there is every indication one will be reached soon.

Nine AWACS are now stationed in Saudi Arabia, four belonging to the United States and five newly purchased by the Saudis. The Saudis, however, are not yet capable of manning their own AWACS.

Saudi cooperation in extending

air coverage into the lower Gulf appears to be the major new contribution of the Gulf states to bolstering the U.S. military presence in preparation for the escort of Kuwaiti tankers.

Kuwait has also offered to provide free oil for U.S. warships escorting the tankers, according to U.S. officials testifying before Congress this past week.

A senior administration official said Wednesday that U.S. military analysts had concluded that "the thing we want the most is full AWACS coverage so we don't get surprised." He said the Pentagon has concluded it does not require "a lot of air power" to protect the Kuwaiti tankers and thus access for U.S. planes to Saudi airfields is not essential.

Saudi Arabia has been criticized in Congress since the Saudi failure to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark on May 17 with two Exocet missiles, killing 37 sailors. It has also been criticized for refusing to allow access to its bases for U.S. aircraft that might be needed to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

The alleged lack of Saudi cooperation, heatedly disputed by U.S. officials, was one of the main reasons for Senate opposition to the administration's proposal to sell the Saudis 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles. President Ronald Reagan withdrew the proposal after 67 senators backed a resolution blocking the sale.

Mr. Reagan said he intends to resubmit the Maverick request as soon as possible.

Court-Martial Urged

A formal investigation into Iraq's fatal missile attack on the Stark has recommended a court-martial of the ship's captain, possibly on negligence charges because his vessel failed to respond, officials told United Press International in Washington.

The recommendation for the court-martial of Captain Glenn R. Brindel was made by Rear Admiral Grant Sharp in a report on his "thorough investigation" to General George B. Crist, head of the U.S. Central Command, the sources said Thursday.

Admiral Sharp personally gave the report to General Crist at a brief meeting in Bahrain on June 13 and it was taken to Central Command headquarters at McDill Air Force Base, Florida, for review by the general's staff, the officials said.

Captain Brindel, who shortly was scheduled to be relieved of command of the Stark for reasons said to be unrelated to the investigation, still was with his damaged ship, which is undergoing repairs in Bahrain.

Officials said the formal charge probably would be negligence because the ship's officers failed to take the proper evasive actions to avoid casualties and damage to the frigate. The fate of three or four officers under Captain Brindel's command was not known, but all have been assigned legal counsel.

The recommendation was no surprise, officials said, because a joint U.S.-Iraqi investigation and a probe by the House Armed Services Committee pointed toward negligence in failing to defend the Stark from what Iraq termed a mistaken attack.

Pentagon officials have said Admiral Sharp's investigation focused on why the frigate's officers failed to observe standard operating procedures and to turn the ship so its defenses could fire at the Iraqi jet and the two missiles.

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger has the final word on a court-martial and he could overrule the recommendation.

Tokyo Takes Some Blame In JAL Crash

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese government and Boeing Co. both took responsibility Friday for the crash in 1985 of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 in which 520 people died.

An official government report, released Friday, said faulty repairs to the plane in 1978 by the U.S. aircraft maker Boeing and inadequate inspection by Transport Ministry inspectors had caused the crash, the worst single-aircraft disaster in history.

The one clear cause was the faulty repair work by Boeing said Shun Takeda, the Transport Ministry official leading the government's accident investigation committee.

But the report also criticized the Japanese inspectors for not checking the repairs properly before signing a clearance document.

In a separate statement issued in Tokyo, Boeing said it had not seen the final report but agreed with an earlier similar draft report that the accident had been caused by the incorrect repairs, which remained undetected during scheduled inspections.

Boeing said it had made tests and provided equipment for aircraft to ensure that a similar accident could not happen again.

Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said: "Repair instructions themselves were appropriate. If the repair work had been done faithfully to the instructions, the accident would not have occurred."

The president of Japan Air Lines, Susumu Yamaji, said that JAL was now conducting checks when it received repaired aircraft.

The plane, JAL Flight 123, hit Mount Ontake, north of Tokyo, on Aug. 12, 1985, after a bulkhead separating the pressurized cabin from the unpressurized tail burst, fracturing key control systems. Only four persons survived.

The report unequivocally cleared the JAL crew of all responsibility. A panel member, Osamu Fujiwara, said that the captain and his crew, all suffering from lack of oxygen, had done their best to regain control of the aircraft.

"There could have been nothing in their training to prepare them for that situation," he said.

The report said the impact would have killed everyone in the front of the plane instantly but that some further back probably survived for a while before dying of shock and injuries.

In a separate set of recommendations, the investigators said that large aircraft operating in Japan should have fail-safe systems that were truly fail-safe.

They did not elaborate on this. The report said only that the JAL airline's fail-safe system "made no provision to prevent the kind of situation which arose in this case."

The investigators also asked the ministry to formulate more explicit guidelines for its inspectors. An internal ministry memo issued earlier this year said that inspectors were left too much on their own when making aircraft checks.

After a hard landing at Osaka airport in 1978 that injured 30 people on board, a Boeing team made repairs to the planes' bulkhead, under supervision of the airline.

Transport Ministry inspectors approved the work without actually seeing the repairs, Friday's report said.

One of four inspectors who signed for the repairs killed himself in March after several days of police questioning. Police in Gunma Prefecture, the crash site, are conducting a separate criminal investigation into the disaster.

The report said the inspectors could not check Boeing's work because the parts repaired had been covered by a seal.

The report said the faulty repairs to the bulkhead allowed excessive pressure to build on one row of rivets, leading to metal fatigue and causing cracking. The repaired section was operating at 70 percent of normal strength.

On the day of the crash, Flight 123 showed signs of distress about 12 minutes after takeoff, the report said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Arrests Arab Murder Suspects

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel has arrested a Palestinian guerrilla squad in the occupied West Bank that is accused of being responsible for killing the Arab mayor of Nablus and five other murders or attempted murders in the past two years, security sources said Friday.

The group was said to belong to the Syrian-backed, leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the assassination of Mayor Zafir al-Masri in March last year, accusing him of collaborating with Israel.

In an apparently related development, the head of the Israeli Central Command, General Amram Mitznah, ordered the detention without trial of three Palestinian activists from the West Bank, the Israeli state radio reported. Two were described as popular front activists from the Dheish refugee camp, south of Bethlehem, and the third as a convicted murderer from the town of Ramallah.

Corruption Is Issue in Bahamas Vote

NASSAU, the Bahamas (NYT) — National elections were being held here Friday, and the main issue was corruption related to drug trafficking in this nation of 700 islands.

The issue has reduced support for Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, whose Progressive Liberal Party has ruled the Bahamas for 20 years. But Mr. Pindling, a captivating speaker and skillful politician, is revered for having led the Bahamas to black majority rule in 1967 and independence from Britain in 1973 and the election was expected to be close. Nearly 100,000 of the Bahamas' 240,000 residents are registered to vote and a high turnout was expected.

Mr. Pindling's party blocked an opposition request for international observation teams and the use of double voting. Three Americans sent by a U.S. Senate subcommittee on terrorism, narcotics and international operations are being permitted to watch the elections, but are not being given access to polling places.

U.S. Defers Poles' Immigration Status

WASHINGTON (WP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has extended for six months the special immigration status of 7,000 to 10,000 Polish nationals who have settled in the United States since Poland declared martial law in late 1981.

Mr. Meese's announcement Thursday reverses a recommendation by the State Department, which is seeking to normalize relations with the Polish government and urged that the special immigration status be revoked June 30, raising the possibility of mass deportations.

The extension will continue through the rest of the year and will allow further study of the issue.

18 Die in South African Bus Accident

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Eighteen persons were killed and 84 injured Friday when a bus collided with a train at a railroad crossing about 30 miles west of Pretoria, officials said. Thirteen of the injured were in serious condition.

The Rustenburg Bus Services vehicle collided with the first of two joined electric locomotives pulling freight cars, the South African Press Association reported.

Passenger trains do not use the line.

Norway Revives Probe of Soviet Sales

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway, embroiled in a dispute with Washington over high-technology military sales to the Soviet Union, may have sold more of the same equipment since the original deal, senior justice officials said Friday.

The state prosecutor, Tor-Arne Busch, said he had started fresh investigations into Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, the state-owned arms firm which in 1982 and 1983 delivered computers to Moscow used to help make almost silent submarine propellers. "There may have been other deliveries of the same equipment since then," he said. The police had closed their investigation into the original sale because a five-year statute of limitations.

The development is expected to cause concern in Washington, where there have been calls in Congress for a ban on trading with the company and for damages compensation for the deal. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway wrote to President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, apologizing for her government's laxity in dealing with the sale which broke Western restrictions on export of high technology to Communist countries.

For the Record

West German officials warned Poland on Friday that bilateral relations could be harmed by further delaying a response to Bonn's protest over the shelling of a West German naval vessel Monday by a Polish ship. (AP)

The Voice of America and the Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, signed an agreement with Israel on Friday permitting them to build a relay transmitter in Israel. (NYT)

Mozambique rebels attacked villages in northeastern Zimbabwe on Sunday but were repulsed by government forces, military sources said in Harare on Friday. They said about 110 guerrillas of the rightist Mozambique National Resistance looted and burned the villages near the border. No details of any casualties were given. (Reuters)

A Soviet student has been sentenced to death by firing squad for his role in the riots in Kazakhstan last December, the Soviet republic's Communist Party newspaper said Friday. A carpenter, a welder and two other students were sentenced to hard-labor terms of four to 15 years. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cuts in European air fares are envisaged in an agreement signed by 12 countries during a meeting of the European Civil Aviation Conference in Paris, the organization said Friday.

A 24-hour strike by Belgian public employees to protest a government pay offer disrupted trains, closed schools and affected other services in Belgium on Friday. (Reuters)

Employees of Spain's private banks started a day-and-a-half strike Friday to back demands for an 8-percent raise as well as reduced working hours. (Reuters)

The U.S. State Department issued a travel advisory Friday urging American visitors to South Korea to exercise caution and avoid large public gatherings in areas where demonstrations are under way. A spokesman said the department was not urging Americans to stay away from South Korea. Americans were urged to contact the U.S. Embassy in Seoul or consulate in Pusan for more information. (UPI)

Phoenix Airport Tests Lowest In Weapon-Detection Survey

WASHINGTON — Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix, Arizona, tested lowest in the United States in the detection of mock weapons, according to a survey of security by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Over a four-month period federal employees sought to sneak mock weapons past security guards at 28 U.S. airports to determine how well anti-hijacking techniques were working. Phoenix had a 34-percent detection rate.

The FAA had intended to keep the names of the airports secret so as not to encourage would-be hijackers to go to the places with lax security records, but some of the airports became known Thursday. The figures were obtained by members of Congress and congressional staff workers.

Here are the airports with the best records, according to tests conducted through December:

● Anchorage International Airport, Alaska (99 percent effective).

● Logan International, Boston (93 percent).

● Salt Lake City International, Utah (92 percent).

● La Guardia, New York City (91 percent).

On the other hand, New York's John F. Kennedy International finished in 20th place with a detection rate of 74 percent. Newark International was not ranked because not enough attempts were made by investigators to yield reliable results.

The airport with the second-worst record was McCarran International in Las Vegas, which detected the mock weapons 45 percent of the time.

Gandhi Assesses State Election Disaster

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was assessing the damage Friday as the full extent of its election disaster in the northern state of Haryana emerged.

It was one of the most sweeping defeats the party has suffered in a state election in its 101-year history, and the extent of the setback caught observers by surprise.

"Party leaders were greatly shocked," the Hindustan Times declared, "they had not expected the party to fare so badly."

With 84 results declared Mr. Gandhi's party had won only four of the 90 seats in the Haryana assembly — from a commanding 61 seats in the previous house.

The victorious alliance of the rural Lok Dal, or People's Party, and the Hindu-revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, or Indian People's Party, swept all before it. The alliance, which held 23 seats in the previous house, won 72. Communists and independents held the remaining eight seats.

To add to Congress's humiliation, Haryana's chief minister,

Bansi Lal, and 15 of his 16 ministers lost their seats.

Mr. Gandhi, his performance under close scrutiny because of his increasingly lackluster performance as prime minister and Congress leader, made no immediate comment on the result.

His image as the Mr. Clean of Indian politics already tarnished by scandals and pay-off allegations in New Delhi, the 42-year-old prime minister also appears now to have damaged his image as a vote-getter.

He ran an uninspired campaign

in Haryana despite the importance of the poll as his first popularity test in the Hindi-speaking belt of north India considered the bastion of the party.

The result was its sixth defeat in seven state elections under Mr. Gandhi in the past two years. It raised new doubts about his ability to rally the party to victory in general elections due in 1989.

"It was shocking," a Congress politician said, "we will now have to take stock of the party's future."

In March Congress lost Kerala, its last foothold in south India and party leaders had been worried about the prospect of an erosion of support in the party's northern stronghold.

"The leadership should know that if the people of Haryana are disenchanted with the party, people in other states can also be," the Hindustan Times said.

The verdict of Haryana's 8.7 million voters was as much a triumph for Devi Lal, a former chief minister and leader of the Lok Dal, as it was a disaster for Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Lal, 73, campaigned hard against Congress for more than two years, barnstorming round the farming state and hitting hard at Mr. Gandhi on local and national issues.

Thursday night, as victory emerged and he won his own seat by 26,000 votes, Mr. Lal collapsed exhausted and was taken to a hospital as he declared the victory to be of historic and far-reaching importance for India.

ILO Recommends Total Sanctions Against Pretoria

Reuters

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization, overriding reservations of Western governments, voted Friday for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa that would stop trade, loans, investment and dealings with Pretoria on the world goods market.

A report condemning apartheid was adopted 311-26 with 26 abstentions. The U.S. delegation voted against the report, saying it would not advance prospects for a democratic multiracial system in South Africa. Britain also voted against the report and several European Community members abstained.

The report called on all governments to sever political, military, cultural, sporting and diplomatic relations with South Africa and it urged trade unions to organize consumer boycotts of South African goods.

The report denounced the June 11 extension of the state of emergency in South Africa, which began in June 1986, stating that it violated civil and trade union rights.

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Abdel-Aziz Consolidates Sharjah Rule

The Associated Press

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — Sharjah's new ruler, who took power after deposing his brother this week, said in interviews published Friday that his troops would shoot anyone who tried to disrupt the emirate.

The Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates, seeking to moderate the crisis, has been in constant session since Wednesday, when Sheikh Abdel-Aziz Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi took over from Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi, 48, who had been on vacation.

"Troops have orders to open fire on anyone who tries to undermine the emirate's security," said Sheikh Abdel-Aziz, 50, in interviews published in three Kuwaiti daily newspapers. He said his brother was welcome to return to the emirate.

It was Sheikh Abdel-Aziz's first public statement since deposing his brother, who was in England. Sheikh Abdel-Aziz said his brother was forced to step down by the ruling family because of his mismanagement of oil income. He said he would step down himself "only if the family wants that."

He was quoted as saying he would ask other Gulf states, particularly Kuwait, to help Sharjah repay its debt.

Sharjah, 62 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of the Strait of Hormuz, has a population of about 210,000, and 70 percent of it is composed of Arab and Western expatriates. It is the third-richest of the seven emirates, but banking executives say it is reeling under an estimated \$1 billion debt.

The United Arab Emirates, formed 16 years ago under British tutelage, consists of Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Ras al Khaima, Umm al Quwain and Fujairah.

Arab diplomatic sources said the federation's future is at stake regardless of who wins the Sharjah power struggle.

Sheikh Sultan is backed by the neighboring emirate of Dubai, where the government-run radio said loyalists are gathering to express their solidarity with him. He was believed to be staying in Dubai.

Abu Dhabi, the leading emirate in the confederation, has supported Sheikh Abdel-Aziz.

Regional heads of state, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, have voiced concern over the situation at a time when tension in the Gulf is already high because of the Iran-Iraq war.

King Fahd warned against aggravating the situation to avert the possibility of foreign interference. He did not elaborate.

The Supreme Council, the confederation's highest ruling body, issued a statement saying it was determined to settle the crisis in a family spirit.

Sheikh Abdel-Aziz was still in Sharjah's government palace and appeared entrenched militarily.

Sources said the National Guard has ringed the building and sealed off all approach roads. The National Guard has been under the command of Sheikh Abdel-Aziz since 1972.

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15th Is Arrested In Pornography Ring in Brussels

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Police detained a 60-year-old engineer Friday in an investigation into an international child pornography ring, bringing to 15 the number arrested since March.

The Brussels public prosecutor's office named the man only as Pierre D. Of those arrested, seven are still held, seven have been released and one has died.

Joost Verbeek, 63, head of the United Nations Children's Fund in Belgium, was arrested Thursday and charged with indecency and incitement to debauchery of children.

The police say another of those arrested, a UNICEF volunteer, Michel Feltz, 45, used the basement of UNICEF's local office for developing pornographic photographs of children which were then sold.

World Markets
INTERVIEW REPORT
ANALYSIS OF WORLD STOCK
MARKETS AND COMMODITIES
AND FOREIGN CURRENCY

MEMORIAL NOTICE
In memory of Count Jean de Breuille a mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 24, at 6:30 p.m., at the St-Pierre-de-Chillot Church, Ave. Marceau, Paris-16e.

July 10 1987

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No More Hostage Deals

With the kidnapping Wednesday of Charles Glass, a television journalist, nine Americans are now held hostage in Beirut. His situation is cruel and his abduction an outrage, and the State Department speaks for the United States in demanding the unconditional release of Mr. Glass and all other foreigners now held captive by Lebanese zealots.

But as Mr. Glass surely must have known, there is not much else that can be done—no deals, no ransom, no secret sale of missiles to imagined Iranian "moderates," no swaps for prisoners elsewhere. To yield on any of this would simply lead to the kidnapping of more Americans, and not only in Beirut.

There can no longer be innocents abroad in Lebanon. It has been months since the State Department began asking American travelers to shun Beirut, where civil authority had collapsed and where it was not safe even to drive to the airport.

Mr. Glass was on his own, having left his job with the ABC television network, when he tempted fortune to gather material for a book. That book was to draw on his experience in interviewing the hijackers of a TWA airliner in 1985. Indeed, his abduction may well have been intended to prevent his testifying against Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, a Lebanese suspect in that hijacking, who now faces trial in West Germany.

Having reported from Lebanon, Mr. Glass knew the jungle he re-entered. He accepted the risks for himself. He could not have done so on the assumption that Washington would come to his rescue. Those days of America held hostage seem, mercifully, to be gone.

What Mr. Glass's country and colleagues can do for him now is to work quietly for his release and hope their vigil will help keep him alive.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Sensible Budget Plan

With a prod from President Reagan, congressional Democrats have finally agreed to a plan for next year's budget. It makes a sensible cut in the federal deficit. It courageously seeks to establish the principle that increases in military spending be covered by tax increases. Its one major drawback derives from its very boldness: if Congress and Mr. Reagan cannot agree on taxes, the total deficit reduction will be small.

The big plus in the resolution now adopted by House and Senate conferees is the linkage of higher military spending and higher taxes. No more feeding the Defense Department by cuts in social programs or by enlarging the national debt.

The big minus is the fragility of the compromise. It represents a Republican took up in it, and the House and Senate Democrats were deeply divided over priorities. Only after the president needed them on television Monday night did the Democrats finally settle their differences. It is an open question whether the party's leaders can hold their majorities in line on appropriations and taxes in the face of President Reagan's veto threats—and, probably, some actual vetoes.

The government will run about \$180 billion in the red this year. That is a \$40 billion improvement on last year, but far above the ceiling of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget bill. The statute's target for next year is \$108 billion, and the president still pretends his budget would get

there. Forget it. The target is too severe, and the president's phony claim only compounds the difficulty of getting anywhere.

The budget committee says that their resolution would cut the deficit by \$37 billion next year. That is a responsible level given concerns about deeper cuts triggering a recession. Realistically, it is also about what the president's budget would have accomplished. On the spending side, the resolution allows less for defense and more for social programs than Mr. Reagan wants. On revenues, it proposes \$19 billion of new taxes that he does not want, and a one-shot infusion of \$7 billion by a prepayment of rural electrification borrowings.

Assuming both houses adopt the resolution, the next step is effecting legislation, and none is more contentious than the tax bill. Its size is fixed by the resolution—\$19 billion the first year and \$64 billion over three years. Its contents are yet to be determined; prominent possibilities include higher taxes on gasoline, liquor and cigarettes, and higher estate taxes. Regardless, more revenue is essential for credible deficit reduction, and linking it to defense spending is both valid and clever. The plan is to offer the president a choice: \$289 billion of new appropriations for defense if he rejects the tax package, and \$7 billion more if he approves it.

Mr. Reagan will not find the plan attractive. It is to be hoped that moderate and responsible Republicans in Congress will.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Turkey's Success Story

Turkey went into a foreign debt crisis five years earlier than the Latin American countries did. Now, a decade later, it is emerging as an example of success. Many people in the U.S. Congress think that Latin America is being forced by its enormous debts into a downward spiral from which the only escape is to cancel the debts on a grand scale. But the Turkish case argues persuasively that, with good internal management, even a country that has borrowed far too much can restore itself to strong growth and normal access to credit.

In 1977, Turkey ran out of money to service its debts. Its first response was simply to devalue its currency to improve its competitiveness. But devaluation alone accomplished little, a point that uneasy Americans are beginning to suspect may also apply to the United States. After several years of floundering and a military coup, Turkey set itself on a course of rigorous economic reform. As in many of the Latin countries, the tradition there had been inward looking, nationalistic, highly protectionist and suspicious of the rich countries. For seven years a turnaround has been under way. The International Monetary Fund recently published an illuminating description of it by George Kopits, one of its economists.

First, the Turks cut their budget deficit

nearly in half, and the inflation rate dropped sharply. Then, with demand under control, they peeled the restrictions off imports and exports, letting the market set the exchange rate. Exports soared, and by last year the foreign deficit, even after all the payments for debt service, had dropped to one-fourth the 1980 level.

Some economists have said Turkey is a special case because its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in view of its strategic location, were willing to keep lending it heavily as it embarked on this transition. It is true that the IMF, the World Bank and several governments put up a lot of money to ease the process. But that is also an answer to those senators who oppose further lending to the Latin countries, arguing that it piles up unpayable debts more hopelessly than ever. It has not worked out that way in Turkey.

While Turkey now owes more than it did in 1977, its economy is stable and growing rapidly. The commercial banks will lend to it without coercion, as they will not to most of the Latin countries. Turkey's government is becoming less undemocratic and heavy-handed. It is still a country under strain. But it has demonstrated that many things are possible that Americans had often thought, and sometimes still think, were not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New Securities Cop

When the U.S. stock markets go through a long unbroken rise, experience warns, loose practices proliferate in the flow of quick money. As the policeman at that beat, the Securities and Exchange Commission has the arduous job of enforcing the safety rules. David Ruder, the Northwestern University law professor now nominated to be the next chairman of the SEC, is about to step into an office that is likely to become increasingly demanding wherever the market goes.

Enforcing the safety rules will be only half the job, for some of those rules are badly out of date and need to be rewritten. Congress is already at work revising the definition of insider trading, and legislation on corporate takeovers is likely. The next chairman of the SEC is going to spend many days, and some nights, working with congressional committees as they rewrite the securities laws.

Financial ingenuity in recent years has developed many new instruments, and new markets, that have never been tested by a severe downturn in prices. The present financial boom has been running for nearly five years. In that time the Dow Jones average of industrial stock prices has tripled. Money

generated by this surge is going into a great variety of esoteric securities and trading strategies that have never been through even a mild slump. It is not simple to protect the public while the market is going up, as the Ivan Boesky case suggests. It is even more difficult, and no less essential, to think ahead to the downturn that lies somewhere ahead.

Mr. Ruder, who brings a fine reputation to this office, says he will continue to enforce the laws against insider trading with the same vigor as the outgoing chairman, John Shad, and his staff at the SEC have devoted to it. But Congress will want to know his views on a wide range of questions about financial deregulation.

The case for deregulation is efficiency; the case against it is stability. Congress and the SEC try to balance the two, and the ideal balancing point shifts with time and circumstance. There has been a lot of deregulation, much of it useful, over the past decade. But currently, with stock prices and speculative fever high, it is time for regulators to lean back in the direction of stability.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel: (1) 46-37-9300. Telex: Advertising, 613395; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

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S.A. as capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 320211/26. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION

An Uncertain Europe Rethinks Its Defenses

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There is a certain ferment just below the top in Western Europe as people begin to contemplate the uncertain prospects of strategic change once disarmament actually starts.

For the moment it is not going anywhere, for lack of impetus from leaders. Margaret Thatcher of Britain, whom former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has called "a remarkable professional, surely the best in Europe," is the only figure in power with the perceived strength to launch an effective initiative.

But she does not seem interested. Like the others, her focus is on home affairs. "And that means England, not even Scotland," a British official said in private indignation. President Reagan arrived home from the Venice summit meeting claiming broad allied agreement, but it went no further than hoping for economic

growth and deplored the Gulf war, not on what to do next. All the leaders are dragging their feet.

Still, pressures to recognize the need for new plans are mounting. In France, the focus is on new defense concepts based on some kind of French-German military integration. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany have come out for a joint command under a French general and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have France declare that its independent nuclear deterrent could also be invoked to protect West Germany.

These are far-reaching ideas, implying a reversal of historic policies. Even the many proponents refuse to face the full implications and therefore are not yet taken really seriously. The key question ducked is what that would mean for the Atlantic alliance; it is answered only with vague allusions to a need for "coordination."

All West German forces are now committed to NATO. Would a French commander in charge of all or part of them in turn be integrated within the alliance structure, thus ending France's proclaimed supreme autonomy? Impossible, is the unanimous French response. In that case, would Germans under the command be removed from NATO, almost surely destroying the alliance? That is definitely not the aim. So the impasse remains.

But the reasoning leading up to the final barrier is powerful. Together with the geographical depth of France and its access to the Atlantic, French and German forces could present a much more impressive conventional strength, reducing but not eliminating reliance on the nuclear deterrent in Europe.

Two fears haunt the French now. One is that German dreams of reunification will lead to neutralism. There has been a good deal of speculative comment here that Mikhail Gorbachev might attempt to seduce the Germans with such an offer.

It appears outlandish. High officials in Moscow make it clear that the last thing the Russians want to see in Europe is the re-emergence of a single Germany, which would have great economic and political power even if pledged to nonalignment. And though he draws all the advantages he can from relations with West Germany, the East German leader, Erich Honecker, or his successor, would not easily accede to disappearance of the ramp state they have built. Further, what would Poland do? Still, the French are obsessed with the thought. Full military ties with West Germany would insure against the possibility.

The second French fear, ironic though it may sound from a country that expelled American troops, is that the United States will withdraw much of its forces from Europe and "decouple," substantially diminishing its guarantees for Western Europe's defense. Despite mounting budget constraints and occasional U.S. suggestions that this would startle the Europeans into doing more for themselves, it is also unlikely.

The basis of the alliance remains unchanged and need not be affected by nuclear, and it must be hoped eventual conventional, arms reductions as long as they are carefully planned and balanced. That will require the development of a European policy, which does not yet exist.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who plans to run for president of Europe if that post is ever created, now heads the foreign affairs committee of France's National Assembly. He intends to use the platform as a "center of reflection." This fall, he says, he will convene joint hearings with the defense committee on "strategy for France and the West."

This is a useful approach, which the U.S. Congress might consider adopting. If governments will not propose and innovate, why shouldn't legislators try to work out a framework for meeting coming challenges?

The New York Times.

Litmus Test: Was Rust a Conspirator or a Romantic?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is all but impossible to persuade the European man on the street that there was not "something" behind Mathias Rust's flight across Soviet territory to Red Square. A casual poll published in a French magazine sees most people convinced that the flight was inspired by the Russians themselves, perhaps by a faction around Mikhail Gorbachev, to discredit rivals—or conceivably by the CIA. But there is little doubt, to quote one person, that "there was a hidden hand" behind it.

A friend once observed that one reason Italians believe in conspiracies is that there are a lot of conspiracies in Italy. Who in the Anglo-American world, a few years ago, would have credited a rumor of the existence of a vast powerful secret Masonic lodge influencing Italy's intelligence services, army, banks and industrial companies, planning to seize the government itself—and strong enough to have a serious chance of doing so? We would have said that was *Fu Manchu* stuff. But the existence of the P-2 lodge is now history.

France has repeatedly experienced conspiracies about which the most outrageous rumors circulate, and which never are quite resolved. A prominent (and aristocratic) politician was murdered in the 1970s in an affair never yet explained. François Mitterrand himself, when an ambitious young politician, was involved in a curious affair where he claimed to have escaped an assassination attempt that later was revealed to have been a fake. Who was deceived by whom? It has never been settled.

No wonder the French and the Italians cannot really believe that Richard Nixon was brought down by a dumb burglary meant to steal information on his rivals, rather than by a meticulous conspiracy of liberal politicians and press. People in Europe even now find it hard to believe that anyone could be quite so wonderfully simple, and

innocent of the world's ways, as Oliver North and Fawn Hall—the Harold Lloyd, and adoring assistant, of American geopolitics.

One could, I think, speak of a Florentine, or Machiavellian, view of the world, as against the romantic. The American conviction that the world waits to be made over, and can be made over by the action of a single man, or of a man and a girl—willing, sometimes, to go above the written law—is romantic. The European view, that events are settled by forces beyond the ordinary man's reckoning, is disabused and anti-romantic.

Americans owe much of their way of looking at things to the openness and opportunity of American society, and to a history that has, aside from the Civil War, been innocent of tragedy. There is also a cultural inheritance from another supreme confident society, that of imperial Britain.

There is, of course, a great man—the insouciant Drake, Nelson with the telescope to his blind eyes, the fictional Richard Hannay, even an inspired lad, Kim—could save a kingdom or an empire. British popular literature is full of this, from Kipling through John Buchan to James Bond. It is the essential plot of the whole genre of espionage literature, always a British specialty.

The mythical figure of American romanticism is, of course, the frontiersman, who evolved into the lone cowboy, sorting out trouble and drifting along, to see the other side of the mountain, leaving history behind.

There is, I think, nothing like this in modern European literature, even though recent European history, far more than American, has been dominated by towering individuals—Hitler, Stalin,

Churchill, de Gaulle, Adenauer. Intellectuals have preferred to look for historical explanations in the abstractions of class, generation, the "forces" of social and economic interest. People and press are fascinated by conspiracies, real or fancied.

What appears lacking is a real confidence in individual action. The American presidential ritual is unthinkable here in Europe—that every four years the entire nation absorbs itself for months in searching for and anointing a single individual to the mission of renewing the nation, restoring to it a boundless hope, no matter what has gone before.

It is an American strength that we go on with such confidence. It may also be that the pessimism of Europeans—and what I have been describing is a form of pessimism, a submission to uncontrolled forces—is a transient product of the events of the 20th century. From Renaissance to Revolution and Industrial Revolution, Europe possessed supreme confidence in its own and humanity's possibilities. Colonialism, imperialism, these are possible only because of an explosion of confidence, a European conviction of mastery.

Europe today is the product of two world wars, inflation and revolution, totalitarianism—and genocide. People only now are emerging from this, still shocked, unsure of themselves, unconfident about their civilization, uncertain that all of that is over. During the last 70 years they have been given good reason for pessimism. But if their present pessimism is the result of these recent events, then it is the product of change, and will itself change. How interesting it would be if Mathias Rust indeed turned out to be a daredevil, who did it, alone, for the simple joy of doing it—who did it for the hell of it!

International Herald Tribune.
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Democrats Should Learn From Europe's Battered Left

By Stuart E. Eisenstat

WASHINGTON — The drubbing taken by the Labor Party in the British elections is the latest in a series of recent losses by liberal-left parties in major industrial democracies. They send a clear message to Democratic Party presidential candidates in 1990: Demonstrate that you can effectively manage the economy and social welfare programs and that you have a firm national security policy.

In the principal countries of Western Europe with electorates most similar to America's—West Germany, France and Britain—center-right parties have won convincing victories throughout the 1980s.

In 1982 and again earlier this year, Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Party ousted the liberal Social Democratic Party, which had dominated West German politics for decades. In France, the Socialist Party was repudiated last year by voters in favor of the conservative neo-Gaullists.

And, of course, in the United States, the Democratic Party has lost both presidential elections in this decade. Liberal or left-of-center parties generally were defeated because they were perceived to have lost control of inflation and mismanaged the welfare state (France) or because they were perceived as weak on national security issues (West Germany) or for both reasons (United States and Britain).

Voters in these democracies did not elect right-of-center leaders to repeal the welfare state or to promote a confrontational foreign policy. In all four countries, conservative parties have been unable to sharply reduce social benefits. The Reagan administration has left the building blocks of the New Deal and Great Society in place because of their broad public support.

But national resources have been limited by declining rates of real growth, and voters have watched their personal incomes eroded by inflation. Those voters want what liberal parties have failed to supply: economic growth with moderate inflation and a more efficient welfare state.

In France, for example, President François Mitterrand stimulated the economy in 1981 in order to reduce high unemployment (much as the Carter administration did in 1977 and 1978), and thereby set in motion an inflationary spiral that led to his Socialist Party's downfall.

The British Labor Party this year promised a major public-works bill to reduce double-digit unemployment, an expansion of the National Health Care Service, and an increase in old-age pensions, to be paid for with higher taxes—and was repudiated by middle-class voters.

Likewise, as the national security policies of liberal parties have changed, the parties have lost the voters' confidence in their ability to protect vital security interests.

In West Germany, the decline of the successful Social Democratic Party under the former chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, coincided with its abandonment of a strong defense posture, exemplified by its encouragement of the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles, which had given credibility to its deterrent policy.

The defense policy of today's Brit-

ish Labor Party is a far cry from the moderate and politically successful one of such Labor prime ministers as Harold Wilson and James Callaghan. The party's lurch to the far left on a platform of unilateral nuclear disarmament sowed the seeds of defeat. While no Democratic presidential

The U.S. party must become more centrist if it is to avoid the fate of Britain's Laborites.

hopeful is close to taking such a radical stance, the Democratic Party's national security posture is suspect.

A decade after Vietnam, the party is at risk of being perceived as today's neo-isolationist party—a reversal from its internationalist attitude, dating from Woodrow Wilson's days.

The very factors that led to Labor's defeat and to the defeat of the liberal-left parties in France and West Germany will confront the Democratic Party as its presidential

nominating process begins in earnest. With very low voter turnout expected in early primaries and caucuses states, a premium is being placed on mobilizing the organized and activist elements in the party, who are well to the left of average Democratic voters and the nation as a whole. Democratic hopefuls are sometimes driven by these activists into early commitments on issues that become liabilities in the general election.

During the 1980 campaign, for example, obedience to a "nuclear freeze" (despite a Soviet advantage in heavy missiles) and avoidance of any military assistance to the despotically elected government of El Salvador during fighting Communist insurgents became litmus tests. The 1984 Democratic platform virtually precluded military efforts to keep the Gulf open, a reversal of President Jimmy Carter's pledge to do so.

The old thesis that one must run left in the Democratic primaries and then move to the center in the general election is shown, because, given the commitments that must be made to force the Democratic Convention, it is difficult to run as a centrist. Mr. Car-

ter, the only Democrat elected president in the last two decades, ran from the outset as a centrist.

The party need not, and should not, become a pale carbon copy of the Republican Party. Democrats should assert a constructive role for government in making the nation more competitive and in helping lift the disadvantaged into the mainstream.

Foreign policy should emphasize the protection of democratic values, diplomatic and economic responses to regional problems and the need for mutual and balanced arms limitations. But if the Democratic Party in 1988 is to avoid the fate of the British Labor Party in 1987, it must demonstrate that it can manage the economy, reduce federal deficits and control inflationary pressures.

And the Democrats must convincingly demonstrate that they will protect America's interests abroad and lead the free world with the full panoply of U.S. resources—diplomatic, economic and military.

The writer, a lawyer, was President Jimmy Carter's chief domestic policy adviser. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

And He Said (to Reagan): Six Days Shalt Thou Labor...

By Martin Anderson

WASHINGTON — In the middle of Ronald Reagan's seventh year as president, the administration's policy seems to be without form and void of the bright, bold colors that characterized the early years. But the power of an incumbent president and the wisdom of Mr. Reagan's policies to let there be light in the policy darkness now upon the face of his administration, there will be light.

To revive the policy thrust and drive of the administration, a week of new policy initiatives is needed. Here is one possible package.

1) Build a limited missile defense. In the morning of the first day, Mr. Reagan should announce that as long as the ABM treaty is in force and continues to be in the interest of the United States, America should fully live up to its terms. Article 3 of the treaty provides that both the Soviet Union and the United States may have "one ABM system deployment area . . . and no more than one hundred ABM intercepter missiles."

The Soviet Union already has such a system, and it now stands poised, ready to provide a limited defense for many important Soviet targets.

President Reagan should order the immediate construction and deployment of 100 intercepter missiles. The technology is at hand, the cost is modest. If done on a crash basis, an effective limited missile defense that would protect the entire country against a small number of nuclear missiles, whether launched by accident or by a rogue Soviet officer, could be in place before the president leaves office.

2) Call for a constitutional convention. In the morning of the second day, Mr. Reagan should urge the states to call a constitutional convention to draft a brief amendment making it

mandatory to balance the federal budget. The United States cannot and should not eliminate its huge deficit in one year, but it can and should place it out over five years. As painful as this would be, it would be far more painful for America to allow these unconscionable deficits to roll on.

3) Issue gold-backed Treasury bonds. In the morning of the third day, Mr. Reagan should direct the Treasury secretary to issue \$1 billion worth of gold bonds, whose interest and principal would be payable in ounces of pure gold. Gold bonds would carry substantially lower interest rates, thus reducing the federal deficit a tiny bit. Most important, the issuance of such bonds would send a powerful message to the world. The transformation of even a small part of the U.S. monetary system into gold-backed securities would announce that America was very serious about maintaining a sound currency.

4) Repeat draft registration. In the morning of the fourth day, Mr. Reagan should issue an executive order repealing draft registration. The draft is an infringement of basic American liberties. Experience has proved that a volunteer force is superior militarily to a drafted one. Draft registration lulls a nation into a false security. Instead the nation should continue to build up the combat readiness of its active and reserve forces. The elimination of draft registration would allow a sharper focus on real weapons and fully trained soldiers.

5) Transfer welfare back to the states. In the morning of the fifth day, Mr. Reagan should submit legislation to Congress that would transfer all welfare programs back to the states

and localities, along with the federal tax sources necessary to pay for them. The idea of federalism must be invigorated. The real beneficiaries of such a move would be those who cannot take care of themselves and who rely on welfare. A welfare system run by people close to the beneficiaries would be more compassionate and would have less fraud and abuse. In the long run, it would mean more benefits for those in need and in less cost to taxpayers.

6) Decriminalize the carrying of a gun. In the morning of the sixth day, Mr. Reagan should submit legislation

that would repeal the Private Express Statutes. For over 100 years it has been illegal for U.S. citizens to deliver first-class mail for a fee. This is a small violation of liberty, but it is an anachronism whose time has come to go. It is time to legislate the carrying of first-class mail and abolish the federal government's monopoly.

And on the seventh day, President Reagan should rest.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, was assistant to President Reagan for policy development in 1981-82. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Battle Is On

CHICAGO — Scenes in the hotels of Chicago have been remarkable. Every one has a flag and is waving it, every one is smoking, every one is shouting "politics" and nearly every one is drinking. You see the significant sign posted, "No mixed drinks"—the bar-tender has no time for such complicated histories.

Meanwhile, during the sitting of the Convention, Theodore Roosevelt was in his suite of rooms at the Congress Hotel, directing his followers' actions over the telephone. The last words he spoke before his delegates left for the front were: "Bully! We shall slug them over the ropes."

Governor Hadley's motion to substitute 92 unelected Roosevelt delegates for Taft delegates on the temporary roll was supported with frenzy by the Third-Termers and opposed with fury by the Regulars [on June 19]. President W.H. Taft won.

1937: Bilbao Is Taken

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — Climbing on 31-day campaign, General Francisco Franco's army stormed down the slopes of Begona and moved northwest along the Durango River from Galdakano to reach the old quarter of Bilbao [on June 19] in a concerted and perfectly timed pincer operation. The Durango radio station announced: "The Nationalist troops are at present descending from the heights and penetrating into the Basque capital."

BERLIN — Charging that Spanish loyalist submarines had fired four torpedoes at the German cruiser Leipzig off the east coast of Spain [earlier in the week], the German government today instructed Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop in London to inform the other three powers active in the non-intervention naval patrol off Spain and to urge a stringent joint action in reprisal.

Syria Is Said to Demand Immediate Release of 2 Held Hostage in Beirut

BEIRUT — Syria has demanded the immediate release of a kidnapped American journalist, Charles Glass, and of the son of the Lebanese defense minister, sources close to the Syrian Army command said Friday.

The kidnapping Wednesday in Beirut was seen as a major challenge to Syria's efforts to pacify Lebanon.

The sources said Syrian officers contacted leaders of the Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, or Party of God, during the night and "firmly demanded the quick release" of Mr. Glass, 36, and of Ali Ouseiran, 40, son of Defense Minister Adel Ouseiran.

The sources said the command also contacted Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a Shiite religious leader who is believed to be the spiritual leader of Hezbollah.

"We threats were made," one source said, "but it was clearly stated that the Syrian command regards the abduction as detrimental to Syria's role in safeguarding West Beirut's security."

The sources denied reports that the kidnappers had contacted the Syrian command.

The elder Ouseiran, an influential Shiite Muslim, said Friday: "I have been told that Hezbollah carried out the abductions. But I personally make no accusations."

Aides to Mr. Ouseiran said earlier that the minister had spent the night making contacts with Syrian officials and Hezbollah leaders to seek the release of the two hostages.

Mr. Ouseiran, 79, won pledges of "unlimited assistance" from the

Syrian command and from Sheikh Fadlallah, according to the aides.

In another development, a group said Friday that it had killed Elias Srou, a leader of Lebanon's Jewish community, in retaliation for Israeli bombardment of Shiite Muslim villages in southern Lebanon.

The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth made the claim in a handwritten statement in Arabic delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper al-Nahar, along with a photograph of Mr. Srou, 70, an electrical engineer who was kidnapped in West Beirut more than a year ago.

Bonn Sees No Link
A government spokesman said Friday that West Germany saw no connection between the case of a suspected Arab hijacker being held in Frankfurt and the kidnapping of Mr. Glass. United Press International reported from Bonn.

"We have no knowledge of any connection and we appeal to you against speculation," the spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said when asked whether the latest kidnappings could be linked to the case of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh.

Mr. Hamadeh is sought by the United States in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane to Beirut and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver.

Sources in Bonn have said he probably will be put on trial there. There has been speculation that Mr. Glass, who interviewed passengers of the TWA jet, might have been kidnapped to prevent him from testifying at such a trial.

RAIN: Summer's Damp Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)
understatement. Along the wet Quai du Mont Blanc in Geneva on Friday, swans seemed to outnumber people. Many a tourist was in sight.

"First the decline of the dollar, and now this," said the proprietor of Le Glacier du Mont Blanc as she surveyed the depressingly empty cafe. Business was so bad, she said, that she didn't want to give her name. And there was no one else to talk to, because all the other little cafes along the port were closed.

Weather forecasters from London to Zurich are not really sure what has been causing all this precipitation and cold weather. But temperatures have dropped to unseasonable lows ranging from the high-40s and mid-50s (about 10 degrees centigrade) in most of Switzerland, West Germany and parts of the United Kingdom.

"If we were sure, we'd be able to issue more accurate forecasts," said an English weather forecaster in London.

But the forecasters think the poor-weather belt through central and northern Europe is caused by what they call a mid-Atlantic "blocking pattern" north of the Azores islands off Spain.

A forecaster at the London Weather Center said he and his colleagues don't really know how it got there, or what causes such a block; but what is happening is that it forces winds in a more northerly arc toward the Arctic Circle, before it sweeps down over southern Greenland, Iceland, Britain and then Europe, resulting in cold and rain.

"The best weather right now is somewhere out over the central Atlantic," a London Weather Service spokesman said.

"We've had American tourists reserve for three nights and then leave after the first day," said Paul Palmer, director of the Hotel de Ville du Bon Accueil in the village of Chateau d'Oex, about a two-hour drive north of Geneva.

On Thursday, he said, it snowed above a mountain level of about 4,000 feet (1,250 meters) "and all

the mountain tops around here were white."

Boating service owners on Lake Geneva say they're losing everything they gained during an unusually warm April, when rentals were high and boats were full. And in a shoe boutique, a saleswoman lamented as she surveyed racks of unsold summer shoes. "For me the season is already a disaster," she said.

But the news is not all bad. At Harrod's department store in London, a spokesman said business was all right. "Of course, here we've used to this sort of thing," he added.

While the rain and the cold is setting records in some places such as Essen, where the temperatures earlier this week dipped to lows not seen since the mid-1930s, weather forecasters say that this June is more of an aberration, and a not uncommon one.

"People complain a lot about it because it's the first month of summer," the London Weather spokesman said. "But June is notoriously fickle with their weather. The classic was June 1944, when the entire D-Day landing had to be postponed for 24 hours to get good enough weather for the troops to land."

So the question now is, what to do? The center of the Atlantic Ocean may be a bit remote for some, but the weather forecasters say the weather is great in Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel, with hot, cloudless weather.

The weather's also fine and warm in Yugoslavia, Italy, Tunisia and southeastern France, with a few thunderstorms here and there, while conditions in Spain, Portugal, southwestern France, Algeria and Morocco are changing to nice and hot over the next few days.

And in North America, Chicago, Miami, Montreal, New York and Washington are experiencing a heat wave.

The weather forecasters are optimistic about weather next week in central France, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia, saying they think it may break soon with average temperatures and clear skies, marked by an occasional thunderstorm.

For Poland, West Germany, Denmark, Britain and southern Scandinavia, they are less optimistic, predicting more rain, at least for the time being.

Still, there's no sense in being too pessimistic, the forecasters say, adding that in general, things may begin to clear up all over Europe by — well, say July?

"If the block over the Atlantic was now over Europe, we'd be having nice weather conditions," said the spokesman for the London Weather Center. "So my advice is, stick it out a bit more, and you'll find the weather breaking up — maybe even next week."



A policeman in Seoul doused flames on a fellow officer Friday after a student attack.

KOREA: Prime Minister Warns Nation to Curb Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)
government has considered in recent days, extending to martial law.

However, Mr. Lee's general conciliatory approach suggested that the government would continue with plans to offer political concessions to the opposition in an effort to end the crisis.

Central Seoul, the scene of intense fighting Thursday night between police and demonstrators, was quiet Friday. But government television reported that protest rallies, many of them violent, occurred at 24 university campuses in the city, with 27,000 students taking part.

Reagan Urges Discussions
David E. Shipler of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

President Reagan's letter to President Chun urged him not to overreact to street demonstrations and calls for a resumption of discussions with the opposition, a senior administration official said.

The letter calls on Mr. Chun to take steps toward establishing full democracy, the official said. He described it as part of the administration's "quiet diplomacy" aimed at fostering a liberalization of the South Korean political system without antagonizing the authorities and provoking a crackdown.

Mr. Reagan declined to say Thursday whether he had sent such a letter, telling reporters during a picture-taking session at the White House. "I'm not going into any details on what we might have done or not done," The Associated Press reported.

But Mr. Reagan's spokesman said that "through a variety of channels" the United States has told South Korean leaders that "we believe they should continue a dialogue with the opposition on constitutional reform and that they should work to end the strife there as soon as possible by peaceful means."

The administration has also endorsed a proposed nonbinding congressional resolution criticizing Mr. Chun and calling for talks between the government and the opposition on constitutional reform.

Support for the resolution, which was expressed by the deputy assistant secretary of state, William Clark Jr., during a House subcommittee hearing, constituted the administration's strongest public step since clashes began.

The resolution proposes no economic or military sanctions, and Mr. Clark said the administration would oppose such steps.

A group of Democratic senators led by Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry of Massachusetts introduced a measure Thursday that would eliminate duty-free preferential treatment for South Korean exports to the United States and prohibit the Overseas Private Investment Corp. from providing loans, credits, or other guarantees for investments in South Korea.

Several members of Congress also criticized the American Forces Network, which rebroadcasts American radio and television programs to American troops in South Korea, saying that it had censored news items on the South Korean political situation. The broadcasts can be received by Koreans.

Warning on Olympics
The United States might pull out of the 1988 Olympics in South Korea if civil strife there would put U.S. athletes at "high risk," the executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee said, according to an Associated Press report from Indianapolis.

"Neither the IOC (International Olympic Committee) nor the USOC or any country's Olympic committee is going to subject athletes to a situation of putting them at high risk," George Miller said Thursday at the U.S. Olympic Academy conference. "Only time will tell us what the risk will be."

President Ronald Reagan, who supports the teaching of creationism, declined comment.

The atheist leader, Madalyn Murray O'Hair, said: "I thought they would go with the crazies. We are so pleased. We're going to have a beer bust. Many scientists expressed satisfaction, including 72 Nobel laureates who opposed the law."

Norman Newell, a paleontologist at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, called the decision excellent.

"So many people were on the side of the creationists, but they just did not have a good case," Mr. Newell said. "Many of their arguments were demonstrably false and to teach creationism in the public schools would have been anti-rationalistic and anti-science."

The injured were taken to local hospitals, where they were being treated for burns and smoke inhalation, hospital officials told reporters.

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The worst previous blast for which the ETA claimed responsibility was a car-bomb attack in Madrid last July 14 in which a bus carrying more than 50 Civil Guards members exploded.

Twelve Civil Guards died and more than 20 were injured.

POPE: Waldheim Insisted on Audience, Vatican Says
(Continued from Page 1)
visit had been arranged yet, but Franz Berner, spokesman for the Austrian Embassy in Rome, said he expected that diplomats would be invited and the Austrian president would be granted the full honors due his position.

"It cannot be otherwise," he said.

A number of countries in addition to the United States have refused to receive Mr. Waldheim, and so an invitation to the Vatican diplomatic corps to greet Mr. Waldheim would pose a test of the degree to which these nations will insist on isolating him, a Vatican official said.

Austrian 'Saddened'
Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria said Friday that he was saddened and deeply affected by the hatred of reactions to Mr. Waldheim's planned visit to the Vatican next week, it was reported from Vienna by Agency France-Press.

"I never expected such reactions to be as violent," said Mr. Mock, who is head of the conservative Popular Party.

He said he was disturbed that a campaign of defamation was being pursued against Austria with such determination and lack of comprehension.

Parts of the Austrian press Friday condemned the reactions of Jewish organizations, and especially the World Jewish Congress which had called the visit scheduled for Thursday a tragedy for the relations between Jews and Catholics.

The protest against Mr. Waldheim's invitation to the Vatican sounds as if the pope had granted Adolf Eichmann an audience, the



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(Continued from Page 1)
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COURT: 'Creationism'

(Continued from Page 1)
quist, said the court should not have struck down the law.

"The people of Louisiana, including those who are Christian fundamentalists, are quite entitled, as a secular matter, to have whatever scientific evidence there may be against evolution presented in their schools."

The ruling came in a case in which the anti-evolutionists found themselves in the best legal position they had been in since 1925, when John Scopes was convicted in the famous "Monkey Trial" in Tennessee.

A federal district court judge had struck down the law in 1985 without ordering a trial. A three-judge panel on the appeals court agreed, but seven of the circuit's 15 judges joined in an opinion that said the equal time provision could be constitutional.

Attorneys for the fundamentalists had hoped that the Supreme Court would at least send the case back to the district court for a trial.

Decision Assailed
Fundamentalists attacked the decision as a blatant exercise of judicial power, United Press International reported.

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PANEL: Lying at Hearings Feared

(Continued from Page 1)
refusal to be interviewed before testifying publicly.

The initial, closed-door questioning of Colonel North, scheduled to begin Thursday, was abruptly canceled after lawyers told the panels he would not discuss his role in the affair before his public appearance before the committees, now anticipated for the middle of next month.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, chairman of the House panel, said that conversations with Colonel North's attorneys indicated there was "some flexibility," which might lead to a compromise. Mr. Hamilton and a Republican member of the Senate committee said that attorneys for the panels are trying to persuade his lawyers to permit some limited, private interrogation of Colonel North.

Secord Denies Report
Fox Butterfield of The New York Times reported earlier.

General Secord denied on Thursday that he had had any financial connection with Edwin P. Wilson, the renegade CIA agent convicted of smuggling arms to Libya, and charged that congressional committees were conducting a "continuing campaign" to discredit him.

The general was reacting to a report that a retired CIA official would testify next week that he had a financial tie to Mr. Wilson, who is serving a 52-year prison term.

General Secord termed the report "an obvious fabrication."

The report quoted congressional investigators as having said that the former CIA officer, Glenn Robinette, would provide the testimony to the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

The investigators indicated that Mr. Robinette might have information about General Secord's role in a company called the Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corp., which pleaded guilty to overcharging the Department of Defense by \$8 million for shipping arms to Egypt. Mr. Wilson has claimed that he provided cash for the company, known as Eastco, and that General Secord was one of several silent partners in it.

The investigators said that Mr. Robinette was expected to testify about General Secord's personal, social and business ties to a group of former CIA operatives and military officers that Mr. Wilson helped bring together.

This group, formed in the late 1970s, often met at Mr. Wilson's country house in Virginia and, according to the investigators, it provided much of the structure for the covert operation run out of the White House by Colonel North to sell arms to Iran and the Nicaraguan rebels.

BOMB: 15 Killed in Barcelona
(Continued from Page 1)
were found in the underground parking area, police said.

Three others died in a hospital, the civil governor's office said.

The office said identification of some of the victims was difficult because they had been burned beyond recognition.

Firefighters told reporters that most of the deaths appeared to result from asphyxiation caused by thick clouds of smoke caused by the explosion, which came at 4:15 P.M.

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FRANCE SAID TO REFUSE Pretoria's New Envoy
PARIS — President François Mitterrand has temporarily refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador, Hendrik Geldenhuys, to protest the imprisonment of a young French teacher in Mafesane, diplomatic sources said Friday.

South African and French officials would not confirm the report. France has been unable to obtain the release of Pierre-Andre Albertini, who was sentenced to four years in prison for refusing to testify against African nationalists.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Zoos May Disappear From Italian Cities

Zoos are closing in northern Italy, and this week's election of Greens party deputies to the Italian parliament may well make the entire country's zoos an endangered species.

The offensive against the zoos started two years ago when Gian Luigi Melega, a journalist and deputy for the Radical Party, submitted a bill calling for the removal of zoos in cities larger than 300,000. He said Italy's 60 major zoos kept animals in cramped, filthy cages and the keepers often were unqualified. The lawmakers have not debated the bill so far, but 13 Greens deputies are expected to bring it up.

Turin was first to close its zoo, and Milan and Verona are following. Brescia will hold a referendum and so will Rome, with the country's biggest zoo, housing 1,500 animals on 25 acres (17 hectares).

Before the Turin zoo closed at the end of March most of its animals had been sold to animal parks in Italy or to zoos elsewhere in Europe or the Middle East. However, several animals including Romeo, an 18-year-old giraffe, are still awaiting buyers.

American Hospitals Poach British Nurses

Representatives of 15 U.S. hospitals arrived in London this week to recruit as many as 1,000 British nurses, who are in short supply in both countries. The American arrival was heralded by a media blitz leading up to a three-day Nursing Jobs Fair that opened in London Thursday.

With the prospects of higher pay, hundreds of British nurses were expected to attend the fair. Richard Devito, the fair's American coordinator, said the lowest starting salary for a nurse in the United States is \$22,000 (£13,415), and a nurse in a management position can earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000. In Britain, nurses' salaries range from about \$7,000 to just above \$16,000.

The shortage in Britain has become critical because of pay and unsatisfactory working conditions, according to the National



EIFEL RAINBOW — A fabric rainbow appeared amid the Paris showers Friday after the unveiling from the Eiffel Tower of a polyester strip 1,000 feet (300 meters)

Union of Public Employees. Thirty thousand nurses left their jobs last year and 25 percent of nursing vacancies in London hospitals are unfilled. Mr. Devito said British nurses were being recruited because they are among the best trained in the world.

Around Europe

The west-filled field above Hitler's Berlin bunker will be transformed into a park and children's playground, according to East Berlin authorities. The 11.25 acres (4.5 hectares) near the Berlin Wall will be landscaped and surrounded by 1,300 dwellings and a shopping center of stores and restaurants. The bunker in which the Nazi leader is believed to have committed suicide 42 years ago has been filled in and the rubble smoothed over. The project is part of a renovation to mark Berlin's 750th anniversary, which will be celebrated by East Germany in October.

France has banned TV ads of

drinks containing more than one percent alcohol, including beer. Michèle Barzach, the public health minister, said beer was responsible for growing alcoholism among young people. Film theaters, radio stations, publications and billboards may continue to advertise alcoholic drinks, but the ads may not link alcohol to sexuality, sports, work or motor vehicles. Private TV channels said the action will lead to an annual loss in revenue of about five percent. Commercial for alcoholic drinks had already been forbidden on public TV.

Switzerland has granted residence permits to Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his family because the former Saudi oil minister's moderating influence in the OPEC oil price talks had been beneficial to Switzerland, parliament was told this week by Elisabeth Kopp, the Swiss justice minister. Mr. Yamani's case should not be seen as a precedent, Mrs. Kopp said, responding to questions by Markus Ruf, a deputy for the rightist National Action Par-

ty, which calls for severe curbs on immigration. Mr. Yamani, who will settle in Chermignon, a Valais ski resort, already owns apartments in Chermignon and Geneva and is considered an excellent taxpayer, Mrs. Kopp added.

Two swallows have built their nest in the bedroom of a house in western Denmark for the second year in a row, according to the daily Jyllands Posten. Last year they nested on top of a bedroom armchair in a house in the town of Humlum, but this year they preferred a lamp shade. "We like each other's shade," said the owner, Lise Madsen, "but this year we can't use the ceiling light as long as the swallows have rented it."

Coming Up for Air, Soviets Get Surprise

The crew of a Norwegian merchant ship, in the first reported incident of its kind, got close

enough to a Soviet submarine to throw the crew a gift of pornographic magazines.

An oil-supply ship from Tromsø, in northern Norway, spotted the submarine on Sunday as it surfaced in international waters in the Barents Sea about 40 miles (64 kilometers) off Norway's northern coast.

According to a NATO spokesman: "The Norwegians waved, and the Soviets waved back. So the ship put out a launch and pulled up right alongside the submarine."

He said they threw the magazines on the submarine's deck in a plastic bag and asked if the Soviets had any vodka for them. "The answer was no."

The Norwegian ship's crew taped the incident on video and handed the film over to military officials on their return Wednesday.

"It's pretty rare for anyone to get so close" to a Soviet submarine, the NATO officer said.

—SYTSKE LOOLJEN

DAEDALUS: The Dream Lives, on Fragile Wings

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tremml's percentage of body fat is 6.

A two-and-a-half-hour human-powered flight, he said, is "a lot more difficult" than a two-and-a-half-hour triathlon.

"You can't ever back off and get your wind again," he said. "The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly. As soon as you back off, you start losing altitude."

The roots of the modern Daedalus project can be traced to 1979, when an MIT team built an easy-pedaling, 10-mile-an-hour aircraft named Chrysalis to fly across the English Channel. At stake was a prize of \$50,000 put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, for the first cross-channel flight under human power.

But only seven days after the first airborne test of Chrysalis, the Gossamer Albatross made its historic flight.

The MIT team went on to build a smaller aircraft called Monarch, which in 1984 set a world speed record for human-powered flight by negotiating a diamond-shaped 1,500-meter (1,636-yard) course at 21 miles an hour.

The manager of the Daedalus project, John S. Langford 3d, is a former aeronautical engineer with Lockheed Corp. He holds master's degrees in aeronautics and astronautics and in defense policy and arms control; is a doctoral candidate in aeronautics and public policy at MIT; and is currently a researcher at the Institute for Defense Analyses in Alexandria, Virginia.

After building the Monarch, he remembers, the team was looking around for something to do next, "something that would drive the technology" of man-powered flight. Duplicating Daedalus, he said, "seemed like natural."

The flight from Crete, however, would be more than triple the distance traveled by the Gossamer Albatross, and none of the other man-powered aircraft had flown longer than five minutes. "We didn't really know if it was possible," Mr. Langford said.

So with \$74,000 provided by the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum and MIT, the team spent a year researching everything from high-tech aerodynamics to the meteorology of the Aegean Sea to determine if the project was even feasible. They concluded it was. But just barely.

"One of the crucial unknowns was physiology," Mr. Langford said. The U.S. Army and others have done research on what the human body is capable of doing in sports, he said, "but there has been very little real medical research on endurance physiology."



'You can't ever back off and get your wind again. The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly.'

—Glenn Tremml, Daedalus project pilot

"We didn't know if anyone could pedal that hard for that long with the efficiency we needed," he said.

When the team researched various studies in the field, Mr. Langford said, one name that appeared recurrently was that of Brian Nadel at Yale University. So Dr. Nadel was asked to talk to the team at MIT, and he subsequently became interested in the project, now serving as the team's principal investigator in physiology.

Mr. Tremml, meanwhile, knew nothing of the Daedalus project. But by chance he was working as a research assistant at a medical research institute in New Haven, Connecticut, downstairs from Dr. Nadel's laboratory.

"I would go running at lunch with some guys who worked upstairs," Mr. Tremml remembers, "and they would tell me about all these famous athletes they were testing in the lab — people like John Howard, the fastest man alive on a bicycle. So I went up to peek in and get a look at them."

When Mr. Tremml learned about the project and the team's

search for a human engine, he became interested. But the team was not initially interested in him — "because I wasn't a national-caliber athlete," Mr. Tremml said. When Dr. Nadel found out Mr. Tremml was a licensed small-plane pilot, however, he was granted an interview.

The Daedalus team tested Mr. Tremml on a slowed-down flight simulator originally designed for jet pilots. They weighed him and measured him and tested his body fat. Finally, they strapped him in a stationary cycle "ergometer" in the basement and had him pedal for four hours at power settings 10 percent higher than they thought the flight would ever need.

While a lot of athletes could pump for more power than Mr. Tremml could, he produced more power per unit of body weight — "which is much more important in a plane than on a bicycle," Mr. Tremml said.

Finally, the researchers decided Mr. Tremml should make the key January test flight in the Light Eagle.

Until they found Mr. Tremml, the top pound-for-pound pilot was Lois McCallin of Belmont, Massachusetts, another triathlete. Now the team is looking for two more pilots.

"I had to be better than Lois. Anybody from now on will have to be better than I am," Mr. Tremml said. "Or, to put it another way, I'm the worst they'll take."

On the appointed day next spring, the team will start early, possibly even at night. "It's the heat that can kill you on this flight," Mr. Tremml said, taking note that Icarus fell into the sea when his wax wings melted.

Fueled by special high-tech glucose drinks, Mr. Tremml will pedal off the beach of Crete and head northward over calm seas. The weather will have to be calm, Mr. Langford said; headwinds almost aborted Mr. Allen's flight across the channel.

The plane's designed speed of 15 mph is a carefully constructed compromise: A faster speed would tax Mr. Tremml too much; a slower one would leave him exposed too long to the mercurial Mediterranean weather.

Keeping the 11-foot, 1.9-pound propeller of Kevlar-wrapped Syntron rotating at cruising speed, Mr. Tremml said, takes 70 percent of his aerobic capacity. Getting the plane off the ground takes 140 percent, he said, "sort of like a quarter-mile sprint before the marathon."

But once into the air and under way, he said, man-powered flight is "almost completely silent."

"The loudest sound is the sound of my own breathing," he added.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Four-Star Furniture Sale

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—Auction houses are taking big chances in their quest to keep up their image as purveyors of glamorous rarities. Christie's £5,429,930 (about \$8,850,000) auction of "Magnificent French Furniture and Sculpture" on Wednesday night, with only 17 percent of the items failing to sell, will be hailed as a triumph in the media. But the triumph came within inches of turning into a disaster on the scale of the Free collection sale held in New York in 1985 when over two thirds of the goods were bought in.

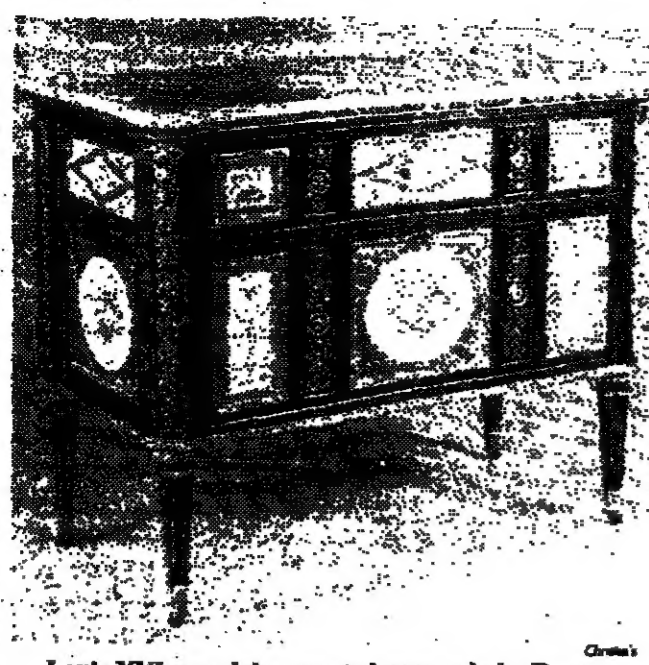
SOUVENIR MELIKIAN

Basically, Christie's had three fantastic pieces from private sources around which it built a 73-lot sale.

The centerpiece was an extraordinary bureau of the early 18th century from Knole Park in Kent. Scenes in the chinoiserie taste show oriental ambience about in garden settings. The combination of mother-of-pearl and green, red and blue-stained shell inlay on a yellow brass ground is overwhelmingly Baroque. Floral garlands running along the edges increase the theatrical effect. It could not be further removed from the French decorative art that Christie's originally ascribed it, nor come nearer to German Baroque around 1700-1720 with its penchant for vivid polychromy.

On closer inspection, it appears to be inspired not by Chinese art but by Moghul India, of which it displays the composition, the use of color, and the typical handling of trees and birds. The Indian influence, which has gone unnoticed so far, would not be surprising in southern Germany. In Austria, one room had its walls covered with album leaves from Indian sources. That alone is enough to make the bureau one of the greatest sensations to come up at auction in the last quarter of a century.

The second sensation in the sale, if less unexpected in art history terms, was a Louis XVI commode by Godefroy Dester covered with



Louis XVI porcelain-mounted commode by Dester.

porcelain plaques. The very finely chased ormolu mounts further enhance the delicate luster of the decoration. Owned by the Earl of Plymouth since at least 1833, when it was first mentioned in an inventory, it could not be more desirable by museum standards, despite the replacement of the original marble top — which Christie's tactfully refrain from discussing.

Equally remarkable in its way is a fireplace set made in 1788 by the most famous of all French 18th century bronze-makers, Pierre-Philippe Thomire. It consists of an ornate and steel grate, signed and dated in full, and two columns supporting the black bronze figures of Apollo and Fame — Apollo being also signed in full. Surprisingly, the grate is purely English in design and matches a drawing from an album covering the workshop production of the cabinetmaker John Linnell. The design, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, differs from the others in craftsmanship and carries a French inscription stating that the scale is given in English feet. This, combined with

the use of "continental" paper led Christie's expert to suggest that the drawing might be by Thomire himself, executed by a commission from John Linnell's firm. Like the bureau, it provides evidence of the international cross-currents at work in the 18th century.

Add to that a simple but wonderful Louis XVI gueridon consisting of a Sevres porcelain plaque on an ormolu tripod stand with the mark of the glider Vandé père, and the auction had some of the essential ingredients of a four-star event.

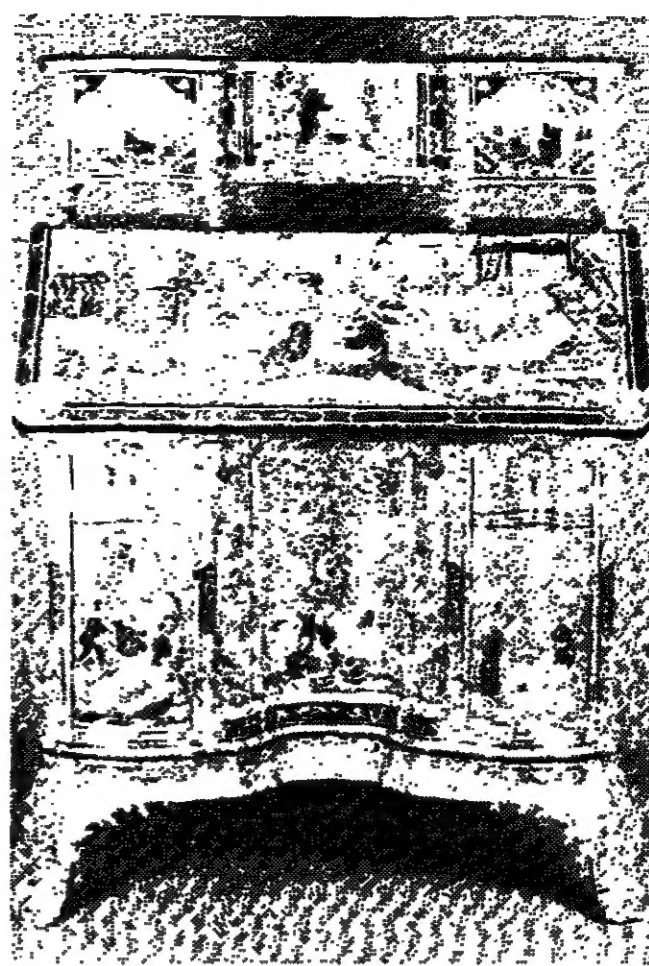
Indeed, on D-day all four items gracefully ascended far above the estimates. The gueridon doubled the high at £121,000 while the Thomire fireplace set nearly tripled the high estimate at £154,000. The Louis XVI commode with porcelain plaque by Dester exceeded it by 24 percent, surprising French specialists, who expected it to go for a lot more than £550,000. But the real disappointment was the bureau, even though it doubled its unprinted estimate as it soared to £1.21 million. That kind of piece could easily have sold at twice if

not three times the price. The first reason for its failure to do so lies in the hesitant labeling, oscillating between France, Germany and Italy. A second factor may have been the hasty restoration work in some areas. And a third one is perhaps to be sought in the often unflattering context of the sale.

The fillers varied erratically in quality. Some of the better ones included pieces formerly in the collection of Antony Tannoury seen at auction at Drouot in Paris on Nov. 15, 1983. A London weekly scoffed at Christie's for taking in pieces that had been so recently sold and for being ungenerally for selling items consigned for sale as a result of a Paris court decision. That criticism is hardly relevant since trade sources say that these did not sell but went back into the hands of the creditor. Processing goods is speedier still in Impressionist and Modern Master paintings. No auction house can afford to reject good to high quality pieces, which most of these were.

Sure enough, most did very well. A Louis XVI parquetry commode encrusted with shells Drouot bid as it rose to £126,500. Several lots from the Louis XIV period sold extremely well. By contrast, it was regrettable to include a Louis XVI regulator clock and cabinet which, by Christie's own admission, was originally veneered in ebony. It failed to sell at £190,000 as it did in Paris at 2.1 million francs.

Christie's apparently erred on a bigger scale, if the opinion of the top Paris dealers means anything. One of them, admired even by his peers for his sharp eye, says that the "pair of Louis XV giltwood stools" bears a remarkable resemblance to 20th century production. This makes the £93,500 price somewhat inflated. He is equally unflattering about a pair of "Transitional giltwood chairs in the manner of Louis Delanois" — sold at £6,050; laughing off a "Louis XV petite commode" — bought in at £13,000, and, like other colleagues, talks contemptuously of the "Louis XVI ormolu and porcelain ambony and ebony secrétaire à abattant by Adam Weisweiler" (the Louis XVI court cabinetmaker). The piece considered by him to be a late 19th



Bouffe polychrome bureau, inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

century remake, remained unsold at £450,000 — luckily for all parties, it would seem, excepting the unidentified owner. A "Louis XVI mahogany commode by H. Riesener" met with the same devastating comments. That also failed to sell — at "only" £40,000. Between the wonderful £550,000 Louis XVI commode and the extraordinary £1.21 million bureau, it may have adversely affected their fate.

Some problems also affected the works of art. One or two had been seen knocking about the market. Trade sources believe Christie's must thank its lucky star for getting away with its bronze statue of Mars by Giambologna, its great rarity notwithstanding. Most of the gilding is, as Christie's exquisitely puts it, "partially" refreshed. And

sources say, the object was recently being offered at \$1.5 million on the U.S. market. Christie's estimate, "£500,000 plus," suggests that it barely sold above the reserve. Add to that the pressure of a number of decorative pieces that several specialists laughed at — from a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu mounted apple-green Sevres potpourri vases," sold for £15,400 to a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted green lacquered marble vases," bought in at £20,000. In short, the quality standard was uneven. It could have killed the sale.

Its success, financially rewarding, owes something to the talent of Charles Allsop as an outstanding auctioneer. His lessons should be pondered. Next time it may be tougher.

An Affectionate Tribute to Ravel

By David Stevens
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Maurice Ravel was one of the rare composers who was himself almost from the beginning, which gives a particular density and unity to the admirable series of concerts at the Théâtre Musical de Paris/Châtelet presenting his complete works in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his death.

And, although he was not always a miniaturist, his art was so compact and lacking in rhetoric that this feat is being accomplished in 10 concerts comprising more than 70 works, counting the individual songs. This counts some works twice, in a sense, because several exist in versions for piano (or piano) as well as orchestra, but with Ravel this is by no means redundant. The only notable exclusion is of the composer's transcriptions of the works of others, such as the orchestration of Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

In some comments on his own attitude toward music, made to his friend Roland-Manuel and published after his death, Ravel stressed his esteem for craft and artistic conscience and his distrust of "sincerity."

"My objective is technical perfection. I can strive ceaselessly to this end, since I am certain of never being able to achieve it. The important thing is to get nearer all the time."

He worked slowly and painstakingly, and his output was not huge, but a high percentage of his works can fairly claim to be masterpieces or at least substantial accomplishments in a wide variety of musical genres. His popularity seems guaranteed forever by "La Valse" and "Bolero" alone.

It is easy to find correspondences between man and music. He was short and slender, with a relatively large head as if to contain a formidable intellect, and he was a fastidious and stylish dresser. He was emotionally reticent, as secretive about his private life as about his composing — neither personally or in his music did he present himself in an unfinished state; not for him the public work in progress. He was attracted to the exotic and the antique, reflected in the imagined exoticism and artificially archaic in some of his music. He was fond of children and animals, fairy tales, figurines, mechanical toys and gadgets. Accused of artificiality, his reaction was, in effect: How do they know my true nature is not artificial?

His solutions are usually not the obvious ones. In "L'Heure Espagnole," it is the clocks in Torquemada's watchmaker's shop that come to life, not the human characters, who go on about their double entendres without any lascivious reinforcement from the music. In the first of the "Chansons madoecasses," the accompaniment of flute, cello and piano is delicately sensuous but several degrees cooler than the voluptuous text.

Yet, this is also a composer who could say, in an interview during his wildly successful visit to North America in 1928: "All great music must come from the heart. Music

that is only a matter of technique or intelligence is not worth the paper it is written on."

But emotional reticence is not lack of emotion. Seiji Ozawa's concert with the Orchestre National de France was a worthy tribute to a master of orchestral color, but also to the darker feelings that sometimes break through. The violence of the Piano Concerto for the Left Hand, but also its lyricism and wit, can rarely have been better served than in Leon Fleisher's performance, highly charged and of stunning virtuosity. (A few days earlier French television showed a fleeting bit of history — some of a film showing Paul Wittgenstein — the one-armed Austrian pianist who commissioned the work — playing it in Paris, Ravel conducting.)

Marilyn Horne lavished sumptuous vocalism on "Sheherazade," and Ozawa wound up the concert in glowing style with an imaginative juxtaposition, "Valse nobles et sentimentales" followed without a break by "La Valse"; two homages to the Viennese waltz that stand alone yet enhance each other, an apotheosis of the waltz that ends in a danse macabre, the collapse of an era if not a civilization.

The chamber music concerts were full of gems along with some curiosities — like "Frontispice," a minuscule item for two pianos but requiring a fifth hand to perform (shades of Satie). The gems included

An esteem for craft and artistic conscience

ed the "Chansons madoecasses," uniting the talents of Hanna Scher (mezzo soprano), Michel Debost (flute), Frédéric Lodéon (cello) and Theodor Paraskivessco (piano), and the Trio, by the alert and vivid Beaux Arts Trio.

The only concert devoted to rarities was that, with the National under Leonard Slatkin, devoted mainly to the three "cantatas" composed in 1901-02-03 in Ravel's famously unsuccessful attempts to win the Prix de Rome — even though he was already writing mature and important works. These works are really quasi operatic scenes, set to imposed texts. Some have seen in these scores — which, though with varied echoes of 19th-century opera — a deliberate send-up of the conservative composers on the jury. It is more likely that he really wanted the Prix de Rome and was willing to suppress his imagination and write expert pastiches that might win it.

Remaining in this series is all the music for solo piano, by Claude Debussy, a Ravel pupil and at 83 still very much a formidable interpreter of his music (June 22), and a concert of the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique.

The concentration of works, the admirably organized atmosphere, the talent, and the obvious affection that went into these concerts has seemed like an ideal way to listen to what the poet Tristan Klingsor called "the ironic and tender heart that beats under the velvet vest of Maurice Ravel."

The Mysterious Aura of Charles Matton

By Joseph Fitchett
 International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Charles Matton is an artistic prodigy who has reinvented his own art form — miniaturizing his old studios in mammoth detail, then painting eerily realistic canvases based on blown-up photos of these dollhouse-sized environments.

The paintings evoke the world of Edward Hopper (partly because many of Matton's studios were in New York). But Matton's technical process reflects his concern to be contemporary, to find a new basis for figurative art.

His show — displaying his environments and paintings and photographs based on them — conveys the mysterious aura of his work. Jean Baudrillard, who wrote the introduction to the show's catalogue, says: "The magical power of the miniature equivalent of things, the opposite of their magnification into sculpture, is well-known. By concentrating them into a small space, which thereby becomes fantastic, one rediscovers their quiddity."

Françoise Sagan says of him: "Matton is a big painter on a little planet." His technique of reduction-enlargement seems to control the emotion in his work, reducing them "at least in appearance to what is probably the right moral scale for us in the real world," she wrote this week in *Globe* magazine.

Matton's prestigious admirers know him as a familiar character in the Parisian world of night people. In the 1970s, he was one of the most successful French illustrators in magazines in Paris and New York, including nude centerfolds that display the eroticism that recurs in his work today. He devoted himself to commercial work after deciding that he was never going to get serious critical attention as a figurative artist. The poster art French art establishment, avid for abstract art and then for Pop art, dismissed realistic work, even that of Matton, whom Alberto Giacometti regarded as the finest draftsman of his generation.

Five years ago, Matton moved to the countryside near Paris to devote himself to painting. Looking for a new way to make realistic work, he began experimenting with the tiny environments. The painstaking reconstructions — newspapers the size of matchbook that are readable, hundreds of miniature paintbrushes, painted wallpaper covered with tiny graffiti, the outline of each brick, the stuffing of an armchair — are so perfect that they create the illusion of being actual rooms when they are photographed. By manipulating the rooms through camera angles, Matton can quickly complete a big canvas that gives a perfect illusion of being a realistic painting. This process, inexplicably, creates a kind of visual authority, perhaps by filtering out the artist's subjectivity.

The photographic step is crucial: It explains why Matton — a painter, perhaps a sculptor — is being exhibited in a museum devoted to photography under the control of Robert Delpire, the great French photo editor. The show also includes a few of his portraits and



One of Matton's miniature reconstructions.

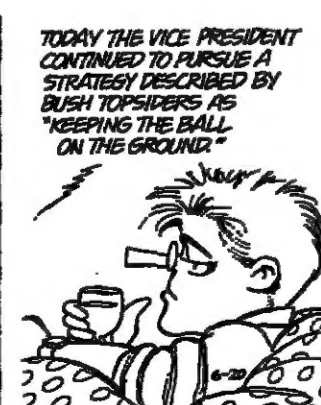
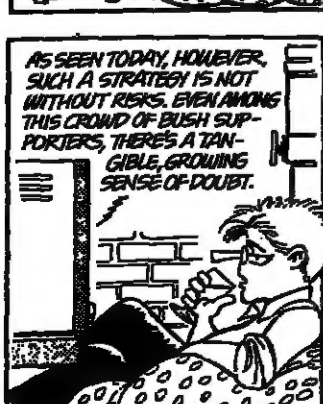
drawings, which have a classical graphic mastery reminiscent of Dürer. They are a reminder that Matton is simultaneously driven by the need to paint and the need to invent new techniques that create a modern mystery.

Baudrillard, a sociologist and art critic who has written extensively about modern attitudes to objects, says that Matton's work succeeds in restoring the reality and the fascination of material objects.

Of the show, he writes, "all the stages of presentation of these objects — sketch, model, Polaroid, enlargement, plastic image, painting — all these dimensions have the right to be there. From the photo to the painting, he fabricates a passage according to the technical and material possibilities of the object itself."

Charles Matton, Palais de Tokyo, through July 14.

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NYSE Most Actives Vol. High Low Last Chg. AT&T 3,578 34 33 33 +1 IBM 2,578 160 159 159 +1 Ford 1,578 25 24 24 +1 Dow Jones 1,578 100 99 99 +1 ... (more data) ...	Market Sales NYSE 4 a.m. volume 226,400,000 NYSE prev. close 1,578.10 ... (more data) ...	NYSE Index High Low Close Chg. Composite 1,578.10 1,577.10 1,578.10 +0.99 ... (more data) ...	AMEX Diary Class Prev. Advanced 22.75 22.75 ... (more data) ...	NASDAQ Index Class Prev. Composite 1,578.10 1,577.10 1,578.10 +0.99 ... (more data) ...	AMEX Most Actives Vol. High Low Last Chg. Globe 1,578 100 99 99 +1 ... (more data) ...
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AMEX Stock Index High Low Close Chg. ... (more data) ...					

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Higher at Triple Witching

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange carved out a modest gain Friday in heavy but orderly trading as new rules designed to dampen the volatility of the "triple-witching" day appeared to work reasonably well.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which hit a record high of 2,498.25 Thursday, gained 1.73 more to close at 2,499.79. Advancing issues outpaced losers 21-17.

Volume on the NYSE amounted to 220.48 million shares, up from 168.58 million Thursday.

Traders and analysts said that new rules for the so-called triple-witching, the quarterly phenomenon in which stock options, stock index futures and options on the futures expire the same day, worked fairly well.

Under the old rules, all three classes of instruments expired at the close of trading on the third Friday of the last month of each quarter, with settlement of contracts based on the closing index and stock prices.

The new rules provided for trading in some active contracts, such as Standard & Poor's 500 index futures, to cease at Thursday's close, with settlement on the basis of Friday's opening prices for the underlying stocks. Other index futures expired as before, at the close Friday.

But analysts said that many players were on the sidelines throughout the typically volatile session. They cautioned that because the market is at all-time highs and is widely regarded as overbought, there was little chance for strong upward movement in any case.

"We shouldn't hang our hat on whether it worked well or not," said Chester Pado, director of technical analysis at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles. "But I'm certainly pleased that there weren't the wild gyrations there were in the past."

Gerald Simmons, a managing director in the listed trading department at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said that the opening went "fairly smoothly" under the new rules, although volume was "distorted tremendously." More than 40 million shares changed hands in the first few minutes of trading.

A moderate surge in the final moments of trading added about 20 million shares.

Jack Baker, head of the equity block trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said there was very little institutional or retail activity during the triple-witching day.

But Mr. Baker said that he expects institutional investors to reappear next week as the end of the quarter approaches, and he suggested that the influx of money into the stock market could carry the Dow average to new highs.

AT&T was the most-active NYSE listed issue, up 1/4 to 29.

It was followed by Gillette, which rejected a \$40.50 buyout bid late Thursday from Revlon Group. It fell 3/4 to 39 1/2.

Pan Am, the object of takeover rumors, was third, up 1/4 to 6 1/4.

Among blue chips, General Electric fell 1/4 to 53 1/2, General Motors gained 1/4 to 83 1/2, USX fell 1/4 to 31 1/2, Coca-Cola gained 1/4 to 45 1/2 and American Express rose 1/4 to 36.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100-High Low Last Chg.
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chrysler to Buy Military Contractor

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Friday it had agreed to buy Electrospac Systems Inc., a Texas military electronics contractor, for \$367 million, or \$27 a share.

Electrospac shares closed Friday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$26.75, down \$3.375 from Thursday.

James Lightner, chairman and president of Electrospac, said the board had recommended unanimously that shareholders sell their stock to Chrysler when the tender offer begins June 25.

The four founding shareholders of Electrospac already have granted Chrysler options to buy their 38 percent of the company, Chrysler said.

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said that Electrospac would make a real contribution to Chrysler in the high-tech area, especially now that it is being teamed up with Gulfstream Aerospace Corp.

Chrysler purchased Gulfstream, a maker of corporate jets that is based in Savannah, Georgia, in 1985 for \$642 million.

Electrospac and Gulfstream will be run separately, but Electrospac will be used to boost Gulfstream in the military field, a Chrysler spokesman said.

Mr. Iacocca said Electrospac's current management would remain.

For some time, Mr. Iacocca has said that Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker, was seeking a high-tech acquisition similar to General Motors Corp.'s purchases of Electronic Data Systems Corp. in 1984 and Hughes Electronics Corp. in 1985.

Last December, he said that Chrysler, which had cash reserves of about \$3 billion at the end of 1986, should commit \$1 billion to making technology acquisitions.

He also said that Chrysler was looking for acquisitions in the financial area to strengthen its Chrysler Financial Corp. unit.

Thomson to Pay £90 Million For U.K. Television Maker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The French electronics giant Thomson Grand Public said Thursday that it had bought the Ferguson television business from Britain's Thomson EMI for £90 million (\$146 million) cash, the company announced.

The move will create one of the world's largest consumer electronics companies, Thomson Grand Public said Thursday that the addition of Ferguson would boost its sales by 20 percent.

Ferguson, the brand leader in Britain, had £300 million in sales in the year ended in March.

Its sale leaves Fidelity as the only remaining British maker of television sets.

Thomson EMI, Britain's largest maker of television sets, said Ferguson would benefit from being part of an international organization.

The group director of Thomson EMI, Colin Southgate, said Ferguson had been unable to face up to

increased international competition.

The sale is expected to push Thomson into second place on the European television market, behind Philips NV of the Netherlands. (AP, AFP)

Sainsbury to Control Shaw's Supermarkets

Reuters

LONDON — J. Sainsbury PLC, the British supermarket operator, said Friday it had agreed to take control of Shaw's Supermarkets Inc. of the United States through share purchases and a tender offer.

Sainsbury said its U.S. subsidiary bought 2.55 million common shares from the Davis family, which controls Shaw's, on Thursday for \$76.5 million, lifting its stake to 49.4 percent. A tender offer will be launched at a maximum further cost of \$184.4 million.

Sainsbury to Control Shaw's Supermarkets

The company designs and makes communication and electronic systems, such as navigational and switching equipment, for military and commercial uses.

"Electrospac Systems is an important supplier of high-tech electronic systems to commercial and governmental customers," Mr. Lightner said.

"With Chrysler's resources behind us in the future, we can expect even faster growth in both areas."

In the past 10 years, Electrospac revenues have grown 33 percent a year and its net income has grown 31 percent, Chrysler said.

VW, Toyota Close to Signing Joint Venture

By Ferdinand Proczman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG and Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's leading automaker, are close to signing an agreement on joint production of commercial vehicles in West Germany, and could be moving toward a similar pact on car production, industry sources said Friday.

Mr. Hahn's remarks but would neither confirm nor deny rumors that a production agreement would be announced next week.

VW, West Germany's largest automaker, and Toyota first confirmed rumors of the negotiations on June 11.

An agreement with VW would make Toyota the third Japanese automaker to begin joint-venture production in Europe, after Honda Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co., which have joint-venture production operations in Britain.

Japanese companies see these agreements as a way to circumvent possible import restrictions, and to mute protectionist sentiment,

which has increased with the rise in European sales by Japan's car companies over the past three years.

"There is little doubt that VW and Toyota are also exploring an agreement on European auto production," said an auto equities analyst for Westdeutsche Landesbank AG in Düsseldorf.

Japan sold more than one million cars in European Community nations in 1986, and auto industry experts expect sales to be about 20 percent higher in 1987.

Analysts said the VW-Toyota talks center on the possibility of production of Toyota's luxury pickup truck, the Hilux, at VW's light truck plant in Hannover.

Volkswagen's chairman, Carl H. Hahn, was quoted Friday in a newspaper interview as saying that talks with Toyota were "at a very advanced stage," and the two companies would soon sign a memorandum of understanding.

A VW spokesman confirmed

that the company was in talks with Toyota about a joint venture to produce commercial vehicles in West Germany, and could be moving toward a similar pact on car production, industry sources said Friday.

that the company was in talks with Toyota about a joint venture to produce commercial vehicles in West Germany, and could be moving toward a similar pact on car production, industry sources said Friday.

Kohlberg, a Buyout Pioneer, Leaves Fray to Seek Smaller Fry

By James Scroggins

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jerome Kohlberg Jr., whose name has become synonymous with one of the most important financial developments of the last decade, the leveraged buyout, has withdrawn from active participation in the firm he helped found and build into the industry's leader.

After some wrestling with his partners over philosophical differences, Mr. Kohlberg agreed in April to become only a limited partner in Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the firm said, confirming rumors on Wall Street.

Even with Mr. Kohlberg's withdrawal as a general partner and the entry over the last several years of three new partners, the firm's name will not be changed.

The nickname by which it is known, KKR, will remain an emblem for the sweeping changes that the leveraged buyout has wrought on Wall Street and in corporate

America, and for the enormous riches that financial innovation can bring to shrewd, aggressive players.

"The time has come for the younger guys to run this place," Mr. Kohlberg, 61, said in a telephone interview Thursday. "They deserve their chance; they earned it. There are some philosophical differences."

"Jerry may have felt that the deals were getting too big," said George R. Roberts, 43, one of the firm's other founding partners.

Mr. Kohlberg has formed Kohlberg & Co. near his home in Mount Kisco, New York. The new company will engage in leveraged buyouts. "I won't restrict myself to small transactions, but I'll stick with deals where reason still prevails," he said.

Mr. Kohlberg announced his withdrawal to investors in the firm on May 18 in a speech focused almost entirely on the decline of ethics and what he called the "overpowering greed that pervades our business life."

Several of Mr. Kohlberg's associates said that his departure was related, at least in part, to his concern over the increasing size of the buyouts KKR was undertaking. They cited the unprecedented \$6.2 billion buyout of Beatrice Cos. and the \$4.25 billion buyout of Safeway Stores Inc., both last year.

Mr. Kohlberg's withdrawal as a general partner and the entry over the last several years of three new partners, the firm's name will not be changed.

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Market Rumors Link Volcker And Continental Illinois Post

Reuters

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois Corp.'s stock rose Friday in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange amid a swirl of rumors, traders said. One was that Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker would join the bank after his term expires in August.

Another rumor was that the bank would soon raise its loan loss reserves, traders said.

Continental Illinois said it had no comment on the rumors.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve said that Mr. Volcker had made no public comment about his future since June 2. On that day, at the White House, Mr. Volcker was asked about his plans and replied, "I have not the vaguest idea."

By early afternoon Friday, Continental's stock had gained 25 cents to \$53.75. On Thursday, the stock rose 50 cents in active trading.

"The rumor on Continental Illinois is that Volcker is going there," one trader said. "This rumor has pushed their equity base up about 18 percent in terms of the stock move," he said, noting the two-day activity in the issue.

Another trader said, "The story that started going around yesterday was that Volcker was going to Continental. But most people say why would Volcker go to Chicago when he can easily get another job at another place in New York and be near his family," he said.

Continental Illinois said it had no comment on the rumors.

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SALOMON: PROTON: As Costs Soar, Malaysia's 'Dream Car' Turns Into a Nightmare

(Continued from first finance page)

in previous entrepreneurial efforts. Among other things, Mr. Brinkin is the importer of the Yugo, a Yugoslavian subcompact that has had a mixed reception in the West.

As with the Proton, exporting the Yugo was viewed as a tremendous risk. Given Yugoslavia's \$20 billion foreign debt, however, the export venture was intended as a short cut to industrial advance, just as the Proton has been in Malaysia.

Amid much fanfare earlier this year, Brinkin Industries Inc. committed itself to a first-year sales target of 100,000 Protons. U.S. standards, however, set \$550 per unit, a figure that makes even Proton officials uneasy.

"We want to be very careful about this market before we start expanding," a Proton official said. "We didn't intend to begin exporting for several more years, but we haven't had much choice."

Indeed, for Mr. Mahathir and his supporters, the push into the United States appears to be a last-ditch effort to make sense of a project that has faced severe difficulties since its inception four years ago. In 1983, Malaysia was a market of 90,000 cars divided among almost 20 Japanese and European makes, most of which were assembled locally.

prevailing in Malaysia. But the severe recession that has gripped the country over the past two years has decisively altered the Proton's domestic prospects.

Last year, Malaysians purchased only 47,000 cars, 22,000 of them Protons. The project's output was as low as 500 units in the first quarter of this year, and is expected to total only one-fourth of current capacity for all of 1987.

Because a large percentage of the Proton is imported from Japan in kit form, operating losses have worsened substantially as the yen's

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Greyhound Bus to Acquire Ailing Trailways

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Greyhound Lines Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to take over financially ailing Trailways Corp. in an \$80 million transaction that will leave the United States with only one national inter-city bus company.

Greyhound's chairman, Fred G. Curry, said that Greyhound would guarantee continued bus service to the cities and towns served exclusively by Trailways.

Both companies are based in Dallas. Greyhound, with about 10,000 employees, serves all 48 continental states.

Greyhound projected annual revenue after the purchase at about \$800 million. Trailways revenue currently is about \$150 million.

A group of Dallas investors, including Mr. Curry, purchased Greyhound Lines for \$350 million in March from Greyhound Corp. of Phoenix, which builds buses and has restaurant, catering and real estate interests.

Mr. Curry also operates a subsidiary, BusLease Inc., which leases about 1,100 buses to independent operators nationwide, including nearly 500 in Greyhound's fleet of 3,000 buses.

Although the Trailways transaction would leave Greyhound the only national inter-city carrier, company officials said they expected preliminary government approval within two to three weeks because Trailways was in danger of failing.

Greyhound said that Trailways posted a \$14 million operations loss last year.

In recent years, Greyhound has cut the number of communities it served from 14,000 to 12,000. The percentage of inter-city travelers going by bus has been declining for more than 30 years and amounted to only 1.3 percent of such U.S. travel in 1986, according to figures provided by Greyhound.

Most of that bus travel is through the two companies, although there are several large regional carriers and scores of independent lines that serve as feeders from rural communities.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	File	Class
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High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. P/E	1978 High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. P/E
A							
10	10	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
11	11	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
12	12	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
13	13	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
14	14	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
15	15	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
16	16	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
17	17	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
18	18	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
19	19	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
20	20	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
21	21	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
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26	26	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
27	27	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
28	28	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
29	29	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
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95	95	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
96	96	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
97	97	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
98	98	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
99	99	24	ASB	1	11	84	80
100	100	24	ASB	1	11	84	80

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100-High	Low	Close	Stock	Chg.
9%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
10%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
11%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
12%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
13%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
14%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
15%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
16%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
17%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
18%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
19%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
20%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
21%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
22%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
23%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
24%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
25%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
26%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
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96%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
97%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
98%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
99%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1
100%	6%	5%	Seaton	1	5	5	67	74	74	74	+1

(Continued on next page)

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ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The council of ministers of the 15-nation Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern Africa extended on Friday the target date for the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers by four years, to 1996.

The previous date of 1992 had met with resistance from many member countries that felt the early elimination of trade restrictions would leave them with revenue losses. The grouping seeks to create a common market stretching from Ethiopia to Lesotho.

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Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,580
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175		

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher, Pound Falls Sharply

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Friday against all major currencies, but it was the British pound that drew most of the market's attention with a sharp fall on heavy selling.

In New York, the pound tumbled nearly 2 cents to \$1.6110, from \$1.6295. Earlier in London, it fell to \$1.6170, down from Thursday's \$1.6300.

"Certainly, the focus today was sterling's weakness," said James Wick, a trader with Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

He said the short-term trend for the pound was already down, and despite economic fundamentals that are positive from a technical standpoint, the currency was vulnerable.

"Sterling does have a character of swinging fairly suddenly without regard to fundamentals for the short term," Mr. Wick noted.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8293 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8255 on Thursday; at 144.80 yen, up from 144.60; at 1.5215 Swiss francs, up from 1.5160; and at 6.1055 French francs, up from 6.0925.

The dollar also rose in Europe, trading all day within a narrow range and finishing at the day's high.

One dealer said that the market had been trying to push the dollar outside its current range on both sides and failed.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8305 DM, up from 1.8240 at Thursday's close; at 145.05 Japanese yen, up from 144.60; at 1.5215 Swiss francs, up from 1.5153; and at 6.1025 French francs, up from 6.0864.

"The market is lacking news to sell the dollar on," one dealer said. He doubted that data on U.S. consumer prices and durable goods

London Dollar Rates

Currency	F.Y.	Thru
Deutsche mark	1.8293	1.8255
Swiss franc	1.5215	1.5160
French franc	6.1055	6.0925
Japanese yen	144.80	144.60

Source: Reuters

for May, due out on Tuesday, would succeed in pushing the dollar outside its current band.

Barring unforeseen news or comments, he saw the market trying to test the 1.8400 DM resistance level in coming days.

Operators generally predicted a quiet week for the dollar, featuring more technical trading and a narrow range.

The pound closed weaker in Europe, but off its lows, after some operators decided it was time to unwind long positions and take advantage of the strength of the pound following the June 11 general election.

Fed Data Show

Unaltered Policy

NEW YORK — U.S. banking data suggest that the Federal Reserve Board is maintaining its monetary policy, economists said Friday.

But they said that if growth in the money supply remained weak, the Fed might be influenced to loosen credit and move toward a more accommodative monetary policy.

M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, declined by \$3 billion to \$145.7 billion in the week ended June 8.

Dealers said the market had been looking for an excuse for profit-taking after the failure to materialize of a surge of overseas investments expected after the Conservative Party election victory.

Figures for average British earnings and bank lending, released Thursday, rekindled inflation concerns, giving the market a pretext for profit-taking, some dealers said.

Most dealers had expected the pound to regain some ground on Friday, saying the currency had been oversold on Thursday.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 1.8238 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.8190 at Tuesday's closing. (The market was closed Wednesday and Thursday for a holiday.) In Paris, the dollar was fixed Friday at 6.0940 French francs, up from 6.0930 Thursday. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5202 Swiss francs, up from 1.5145 Thursday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Uganda, Mozambique Win Relief on Government Debt

PARIS — The creditor nations known as the Paris Club have agreed to a major rescheduling of the government-to-government debts of Uganda and Mozambique, the grouping said Friday.

At meetings here this past week, both countries were accorded terms more generous than usually granted by the creditors. Uganda was given 15 years to repay its debts with a six-year grace period while war-torn Mozambique was accorded an exceptionally long 20-year period, with 10 years' grace.

The Paris Club said it approved of both countries' economic programs and wanted to assist their external payments prospects. It said both countries had very heavy debt service obligations and low per capita income.

No details were available on the amounts involved, but last week Uganda's finance minister, Crispus Kiyonga, said he hoped for a rescheduling of \$120 million. Uganda's total foreign debt is estimated at \$1.5 billion.

Uganda and Mozambique are the third and fourth countries, after Zaire and Mauritania, to obtain rescheduling of debt since the Paris Club introduced new measures for the less developed nations.

In London, meanwhile, Nigeria and Barclays Bank PLC said a target date of mid-September had been set for the signing of a package rescheduling Nigeria's medium-term public sector debt and outstanding letter of credit claims. Barclays is a co-chairman of the commercial bank steering committee for Nigeria.

(Reuters, AFP)

Taiwan's Curbs on Capital Inflow Slow Currency's Rise

TAIPEI — Recent government moves to curb capital inflow have temporarily helped to slow the rise of Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves and to stabilize the local dollar against the U.S. currency, according to officials and bankers.

The central bank governor, Chang Chi-cheng, said Friday that reserves had risen only about \$500 million in the past two weeks and the local dollar had appreciated more slowly against the U.S. dollar.

He said the reserves, mainly the result of the merchandise trade surplus with the United States, rose at the rate of \$2 to \$3 billion a month between January and May.

"The pace of increase in our reserves is much slower now than before and our currency is getting more stable," Mr. Chang said.

The reserves, the world's third largest after Japan and West Germany, now total well over \$60 billion. They had stood at \$56 billion on April 28 and \$28.5 billion a year earlier.

On June 2 the central bank froze overseas borrowings of local and foreign banks and cut the limit on central bank purchases of foreign U.S. dollars from banks to 40 percent from 90 percent of the value of a contract.

Local and foreign bankers said those measures had drastically hurt

their ability to lend foreign exchange to importers and exporters. They said their overseas borrowings and forward dollar transactions declined sharply, with some banks registering a fall of up to 30 percent.

Bank dealers said the Taiwan dollar had stabilized against the U.S. dollar this week after rising by 2 to 5 Taiwanese cents a day between June 2 and 13. That compared with a rise of 5 to 8 cents a day in May.

The central bank, which had previously bought U.S. dollars heavily, has sold at least \$1.1 billion in the past two weeks to meet commercial demand.

The Taiwan dollar opened at 31.09 to the U.S. dollar Friday, unchanged from Thursday.

Keh Fei-fo, vice president of First Commercial Bank, said, "It appears the central bank's move to curb the capital inflow is quite successful."

Vice Economic Minister Wang Chen-shien said the slower rise in foreign exchange reserves would help ease pressure from Washington over the large U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan.

Taiwan's trade surplus was \$5.77 billion in the first four months of this year, against \$4.25 billion a year before. Most of the surplus was with the United States.

HELLER: Remembering a Persuader to Presidents

(Continued from first finance page)

been an exaggerated belief among the economists that they had solved the problem of maintaining economic stability.

In his review article "The Economics Profession and the Making of Public Policy" in the March 1987 issue of the *Journal of Economic Literature*, Robert H. Nelson of the Interior Department reminds the profession that in 1966 Mr. Solow, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had stated that most economists believed "short-run macroeconomic theory is well in hand. The basic outlines of the dominant theory have not changed in years."

A decade later Joseph A. Pechman of the Brookings Institution, a colleague of Mr. Heller's from graduate school days at the University of Wisconsin, said, "The high rate of price increases during the recent periods of sluggish demand is a mystery that economists have not solved." And the late Mr. Okun, who became chairman of the

council under President Johnson, urged greater humility upon the economists with respect to their ability to analyze, forecast and prescribe.

But saying one does not know it all is not to say one knows nothing. The high self-confidence of economists, which Mr. Heller embodied and their adroit policy shifts, did help give the United States the longest, most vigorous and most stable spell of economic growth in history. If it all came to a bad end, whether because of the hubris of economists or the blunders of poli-

icians, the fruits of an intelligent relationship between the two — as it was during the Kennedy-Heller years, professional and knowing on both sides — should not be forgotten.

Loan Approved for Hungary

WASHINGTON — The World Bank said Friday that it had approved a \$70 million loan to Hungary to help finance a \$83.3 million telecommunications project.

Euro-Commercial Paper

June 19

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WE THINK I SHOULD GET PAID FOR PLAYING ON YOUR TEAM...

TELL YOUR ATTORNEY TO GET BACK AT SHORTSTOP WHERE HE BELONGS OR THERE'LL BE NO SUPPER TONIGHT!

I'VE NEVER SEEN AN ATTORNEY GIVE UP A CASE SO FAST...

NOW THAT THE WEATHER IS NICE, YOU SHOULD JOG IN THE EVENINGS
 GOOD IDEA
 WHEN I SAID JOGGING, I DIDN'T MEAN TO THE REFRIGERATOR
 6-20

WE HAVE A BLIND DATE FOR YOU, ZERO

AW, NO GIRL WOULD GO OUT WITH ME

THIS ONE WILL

WELL, SHE'LL BE DISAPPOINTED

NO, SHE WON'T

MORE DISAPPOINTED

6-30

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THE BAR

IF THAT'S FOR MY SON-IN-LAW HE'S HAD ENOUGH.

YOU TELL HIM.

PARTICULARLY WHEN HE CAN'T STAND UP TO DISPUTE IT.

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BY DAVE COVERLY

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Lap dogs, for short	13 Rostropovich, e.g.	36 Astorice James
2 I.e. i.e.	14 Boston and poison	38 Site of the cochlea
3 Take care of	15 Be a match for	39 Street gang's territory
4 Tor's recital	16 Poker play	40 Historic region in central Vietnam
5 The "We are here" gen.	17 "Les galantes," Rameau ballet	41 "And" — with tears!"; Tennyson
6 Data and tips	20 Fortifies	42 Go — (be clement)
7 " — write my epitaph"; Emmet	23 A Caucasian native	43 Keas' relatives
8 Suddenly own	24 Where Panjim is	44 "Picnic" playwright
9 Stanch	25 Flapjack	46 Bergman role: 1856
10 Touring car	34 Harte card player	
11 Open a fastening		
12 Nudnik		



GORBACHEV'S CHALLENGE: Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology

*By Marshall I. Goldman. Illustrated. 296 pages.
\$16.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y. 10110.*

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IS there really hope that the Soviet Union is entering a new liberalized era under the enlightened leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev? Possibly, grants Marshall I. Goldman, who has written extensively on the Soviet Union and who believes that at the heart of any reform must be changes in the Soviet economy. But he paints a discouraging picture of such a prospect in his timely and instructive new book "Gorbachev's Challenge: Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology."

It isn't that Gorbachev is insincere in his intentions or lacking in ability. Goldman, who is associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, calls Gorbachev "in many respects . . . probably the strongest, most effective political manipulator the Soviet Union has had since the Bolshevik Revolution."

Not is it that the Soviet economy doesn't need reforming. As Goldman argues, despite the present system's many strengths, the world is changing at a rate and in a way that will eventually relegate the Soviet Union to the position of a second-rate power, both economically and militarily. The most acute challenge its leaders face is the impact of the Third Industrial Revolution, set off by the advent of the computer and the microprocessor. For Gorbachev, at least, the problem of a high-technology economy is that it demands a speed, adaptability and sense of initiative ill-suited to the Soviet system, with its cumbersome central-planning bureaucracy and its lumbos on heavy industry.

What are the Soviet Union's options? Goldman sees three main choices. The first is "a far-reaching reform that emphasizes a heavy reliance on the market," or something resembling what Deng Xiaoping has brought to the Chinese economy. The second is "an improved version of central planning and control," such as East Germany has tried to institute. And the third is "a hybrid system combining elements of each of the other systems."

Goldman has been told by the Russians that "we not only invite our critics, such as Marshall Goldman," to visit, "but we read what he has to say," and an early version of his chapter on transferring foreign technology to the Soviet Union was "discussed and shown to Soviet authorities."

He recommends the first option — “a radical move toward decentralization and the market.” One of his first steps “would be to seek a reduction in the role of the central planners and increase the authority of the enterprise managers.” He would advise the legalization not only of private property for peasants and small-business men, but also of cooperative service and manufacturing operations.

The state could continue to own and operate farms and factories, but they would have to learn to compete both among themselves and with the private and cooperative enterprises. The workers and managers would be rewarded with material incentives for their efforts, particularly for displays of extra creativity. . . . There would be more emphasis on consumer and innovator sovereignty and less on the preferences of central planning."

Nonetheless, Goldman remains gloomy about the prospects of implementing such recommendations. Though many of them have either been agreed upon in principle or advocated separately by Soviet reformers, there is bound to be strong resistance from those who believe "that the combined effect of such actions would be to end the Soviet system."

And what if Gorbachev fails to adapt the system to high technology? Why then presumably the Soviet Union will no longer be a first-rate power in the world. Will such a shortcoming prove fatal to its future? Although Goldman never confronts that question directly, he offers a hint of its answer in his projection of what may happen if Gorbachev chooses the third option and guides the economy "along much the same route it has been following since the beginning of the last century," p. 230.

While such a projection may not itself fulfill the farther and farther behind that of the rest of the world," Goldman concludes: "living conditions would probably continue to improve, albeit in a slow, ponderous fashion, as they have in past."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times

EUROPE		ASIA		AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA		NORTH AMERICA	
HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	27 15	39	27 15	Bahamas	26 26	27 15	Belize	28 26	27 15
Austria	24 23	15	24 23	Bahrain	26 26	27 15	Bolivia	28 26	27 15
Belgium	24 23	15	24 23	Bangladesh	26 26	27 15	Brazil	28 26	27 15
Bulgaria	24 23	15	24 23	Bhutan	26 26	27 15	Chile	28 26	27 15
Canada	24 23	15	24 23	Brunei	26 26	27 15	Colombia	28 26	27 15
Czechia	24 23	15	24 23	Cambodia	26 26	27 15	Costa Rica	28 26	27 15
Denmark	24 23	15	24 23	Cameroon	26 26	27 15	Cuba	28 26	27 15
Egypt	24 23	15	24 23	Canada	26 26	27 15	Dominican Rep.	28 26	27 15
France	24 23	15	24 23	Chad	26 26	27 15	Ecuador	28 26	27 15
Germany	24 23	15	24 23	China	26 26	27 15	El Salvador	28 26	27 15
Greece	24 23	15	24 23	Cyprus	26 26	27 15	Guatemala	28 26	27 15
Hungary	24 23	15	24 23	Czechia	26 26	27 15	Honduras	28 26	27 15
India	24 23	15	24 23	Dominican Rep.	26 26	27 15	Iceland	28 26	27 15
Indonesia	24 23	15	24 23	Ecuador	26 26	27 15	Israel	28 26	27 15
Italy	24 23	15	24 23	El Salvador	26 26	27 15	Japan	28 26	27 15
Japan	24 23	15	24 23	Guatemala	26 26	27 15	Korea	28 26	27 15
Korea	24 23	15	24 23	Honduras	26 26	27 15	Laos	28 26	27 15
Latvia	24 23	15	24 23	Iceland	26 26	27 15	Lebanon	28 26	27 15
Lithuania	24 23	15	24 23	India	26 26	27 15	Malaysia	28 26	27 15
Malaysia	24 23	15	24 23	Indonesia	26 26	27 15	Mexico	28 26	27 15
Malta	24 23	15	24 23	Israel	26 26	27 15	Morocco	28 26	27 15
Mexico	24 23	15	24 23	Italy	26 26	27 15	Nicaragua	28 26	27 15
Moldova	24 23	15	24 23	Japan	26 26	27 15	Paraguay	28 26	27 15
Netherlands	24 23	15	24 23	Korea	26 26	27 15	Peru	28 26	27 15
Norway	24 23	15	24 23	Laos	26 26	27 15	Puerto Rico	28 26	27 15
Poland	24 23	15	24 23	Lebanon	26 26	27 15	Romania	28 26	27 15
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Romania	24 23	15	24 23	Malta	26 26	27 15	Saudi Arabia	28 26	27 15
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air	20	69	21	70	fr	Memphis	21	69	21	70	fr
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Manila		
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CEPSA	N.A.	579
Exim Bank	515	515
Expt. Impo Tinto	515	515
Foreign Econ. Assn.	187	187
Telefonos	187	187
General Banking Index: 238.25		
Previous: 239.89		
Singapore		
Banco Comon	3446	3491
CEPSA	515	515
CIR	4075	4075
Exim Bank	515	515
Expt. Impo Tinto	515	515
Foreign Econ. Assn.	187	187
Telefonos	187	187
General Banking Index: 238.25		
Previous: 239.89		
Sydney		
AGI	4270	4270
ANZ	3100	3100
BP	3100	3100
Commonwealth	3100	3100
Exim Bank	515	515
Expt. Impo Tinto	515	515
Foreign Econ. Assn.	187	187
Telefonos	187	187
General Banking Index: 238.25		
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Tokyo		
AGI	4270	4270
ANZ	3100	3100
BP	3100	3100
Commonwealth	3100	3100
Exim Bank	515	515
Expt. Impo Tinto	515	515
Foreign Econ. Assn.	187	187
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General Banking Index: 238.25		
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Yokohama		
AGI	4270	4270
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SPORTS

Crenshaw Leads After First Round

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Ben Crenshaw, the Texan who sinks putts from everywhere, took advantage of almost perfect golfing weather Thursday to gain a one-

U.S. OPEN GOLF

stroke lead over three of the world's best golfers, including the defending champion, Ray Floyd, in the first round of the 77th U.S. Open.

Under totally overcast skies with no wind and cool temperatures, Crenshaw sank a 60-foot birdie putt at No. 11 and a 35-footer for a birdie at the 13th hole on his way to a three-under-par 67 at The Olympic Club's Lake Course. But it was his three-foot putt on the 18th hole for a birdie after an excellent wedge approach that finally gave Crenshaw his slight edge over Seve Ballesteros of Spain, Tommy Nakajima of Japan and Floyd, who each had 68.

"My gosh, the course is difficult," said Crenshaw, 35. "I set my goal on a score of 70 today and now I feel I'm three ahead of the target so that's a bonus for me."

After shooting his 68, Ballesteros, 30, said: "I'll take three more rounds of 70. That'll be very close."

On a day when many of the world's finest golfers had inconsistent rounds, it was Floyd who played the most steady golf. Floyd, who at 43 became the oldest winner of a U.S. Open last year, capped well with a 67, 10-under-par (5,124-meter) course that has no water and only one fairway bunker. While only one paid a severe price for landing in rough or greenside bunkers, Floyd hit 16 greens in regulation, an unusually high number, posted two birdies and did not have a bogey.

"My goal today was to come out and enjoy my walk around The Olympic Club as defending champion," Floyd said, "and it was much more enjoyable than I expected."



Ben Crenshaw wills the ball into the cup on the 13th.

Denis Watson and Nick Price of South Africa and Bernhard Langer of West Germany were in at 69, making a total of seven players who managed to finish with sub-par scores. That was good golf for the average for the field of 156 golfers in the first round was 74.1.

The biggest surprise of the first round was Jack Nicklaus, who has not been shooting like his old self. Winner of four U.S. Opens and now 47, Nicklaus shot a par 70. He would have been closer had he not three-putted the 18th green for a bogey 5.

He was tied with nine others, including Bob Tway, winner of last year's PGA Championship.

"Hey, this is something I'm not familiar with," Nicklaus said. Crenshaw, a sentimentalist about golf and one of the game's recognized historians, came close to winning the 1975 Open before a lightning storm hit in the third round at Medinah. Returning to the course after the weather cleared, Crenshaw hit his tee shot at No. 17 into the water and finished tied for third the next day.

He has won only one major tournament — the 1984 Masters. Ballesteros has four major victories — two British Opens and two Masters. Last Sunday he blew a playoff against J.C. Snead at the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic when he gambled to drive for the green on the short, par-4 first extra hole and missed. Snead parred and won.

Ballesteros achieved his best first-round score in a U.S. Open. Nakajima's biggest threat to win a major came in last year's British Open when he was second to Greg Norman going into the final round. But he faded as Norman scored his only major victory.

Norman, who led each of last year's four major tournaments going into the final round, shot 72 Thursday.

"You get the feeling playing out there that it is a very difficult thing to succeed," Crenshaw said. "The fairways are narrower than they appear with those slopes that carry balls away from your landing area."

Fleck, O'Grady: Odd Soul Mates

By Bill Brink
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Jack Fleck, gaunt, gray-haired and wearing a light pink blazer, was virtually unnoticed as he hurried alongside the fairways at The Olympic Club Thursday. But Mac O'Grady knew he was there.

Thirty-two years ago, Fleck, almost as unknown then as he is today, pulled off one of golf's greatest upsets when he caught and beat Ben Hogan here to win the U.S. Open. Fleck is back at Olympic for the 77th Open this week, and the man he wants to watch is O'Grady.

O'Grady appreciates Fleck's attention.

"I've known Jack since 1971 and he's been a big inspiration to me," said O'Grady after shooting one-over-par 71, four shots behind the first-round leader, Ben Crenshaw. "Today, he showed up to watch me at the sixth hole and he told me, 'There's a spirit with you here. Be yourself, be spontaneous, but please, please, please, be patient.'"

"On the next hole, I made a 40-foot putt for birdie, and the hole after that I made a 35-footer for birdie."

Jack Fleck and Mac O'Grady — a relationship that would

seem to have been forged when Jupiter crossed Mars.

Fleck is 64, quiet, wary of the skepticism and bitterness that followed his victory over the great Hogan. "Who is this guy?" everyone said when he won.

"He was a brash young kid then," Fleck recalled. "I wanted to throw him out."

O'Grady is 36, talkative, notorious for his battles with the PGA Tour establishment and his frequent disinterest on the spiritual aspects of golf. Almost everyone knows O'Grady, although, after listening to him, many still say "Who is this guy?"

They met when a young O'Grady — then going under his original name of Phil McGileno — played in an amateur tournament. Fleck was running in Mission Viejo, California. "He was a brash young kid then," Fleck recalled. "I wanted to throw him out."

They met again in the late

1970s when Fleck was working in North Hollywood and O'Grady was trying to hone his game and qualify for the tour. "He was so different," Fleck said. "The nicest guy in the world."

O'Grady and Fleck played golf together, became friendly and discovered they had a common vision. "There's a spirit in the game," O'Grady said. "Jack showed up today and told me, 'I shot 76 the first day but I was patient and I won it. So be patient.' It meant a lot to me to have him out there today. I had been waiting for that one magic putt to get me going, and after that, I made it."

As he moved around the gallery, Fleck noted that the rough was higher in 1955 than this year, and that O'Grady was hitting 7-irons from some places that he had used 3-irons.

In a round with five birdies and six bogeys, O'Grady displayed the patience Fleck had advised, losing his temper only once, when he bogeyed No. 17.

As he watched the 17th, however, Fleck perceived O'Grady's anxiety and became a little anxious himself. "I've got to get to the 18th green," he said, hurrying off. "I've got to calm him down."



Phillies catcher Darren Daulton nabbed the Cubs' Rafael Palmeiro once, but Palmeiro came back later with a homer.

New Manager, the Same Result

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The managers changed but the struggling Philadelphia Phillies continued their losing ways.

The Chicago Cubs used three homers — two-run shots by Rafael Palmeiro and Keith Moreland and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

a pinch-hit, three-run shot by Jerry Mumphrey — to turn back the Phillies, 9-7, Thursday in a National League game.

The loss, Philadelphia's third in a row to Chicago, spoiled Lee Elia's managerial debut with the Phillies. Before the game with Chicago, the Phillies announced that Elia, the third-base coach, would replace John Felske.

Felske, 45, had a 190-194 record in his two years as the Phillies' manager. The club finished fifth his first year, and last season's second-place showing was tempered because the Phillies finished 21½ games behind the Eastern Division champions, the New York Mets. Felske had another year on his contract.

Felske suffered from a perceived lack of toughness. He is a calm man who rarely argued with an umpire or criticized his own players.

Mike Schmidt, the Phillies' All-Star third baseman, one of Felske's most vocal critics, said: "He was a kind, thoughtful and sensitive man. But in order for us to turn it around a change had to be made."

The Phillies went into Thursday's game with a 29-32 record and trailed the first-place St. Louis Cardinals in the East by 9½ games. They had lost four of their six games on the current road trip.

Elia, 49, who managed the Cubs for a little more than a year before his own firing in August 1983, said, "I didn't come back to coaching as a stepping stone to managing. I've been on both ends of this."

"This is very emotional. I had a strong relationship with Felske," he added. "This is never an easy situation."

Mets 10, Expos 7: In Montreal, Darryl Strawberry hit two home runs to lead New York. Gary Carter added a two-run shot to help the Mets rally from a 5-4 deficit.

Reds 8, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Eric Davis ripped a three-run homer the Bud Bell drove in two runs, backing Guy Hoffman's sixth victory for Cincinnati. Hoffman gave up nine hits over 5½ innings.

Cardinals 8, Pirates 6: In St. Louis, Missouri, Jack Clark hit his second home run of the game in the 10th inning to lift the Cardinals



John Felske

past Pittsburgh. Clark's shot was his 20th homer of the season and came on a 1-2 pitch off Don Robinson. Clark now has a league-leading 64 RBI.

Padres 3, Giants 1: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez hit two solo home runs to power the Padres to their sixth straight victory. San Francisco has lost six in a row.

Dodgers 6, Astros 4: In Houston, Steve Scalet hit home two runs with two out in the 11th to boost Los Angeles. Alejandro Pena worked two innings for his first victory in seven decisions. Brian Holton pitched one inning for his second save. Ron Mathis started the 11th inning and took the loss.

Yankees 6, Orioles 3: In the American League, in New York, Rick Rhoden pitched five scoreless innings despite being hit on the knee by a line drive and Henry Cotto drove in three runs as the resurgent Yankees downed Baltimore. Cotto homered and doubled as the Yankees completed a four-game sweep of the Orioles. Baltimore has lost 14 of the last 15 games. Rhoden was hit by Mike Young's shot in the fourth and left after five innings.

Royals 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Frank White drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly to back Mark Gubicza's six-hit pitching for Kansas City. Danny Tartabull hit a two-run homer, and Willie Wilson had three hits, including a homer.

Indians 7, Red Sox 5: In Cleveland, Chris Bando belted a two-run homer and Carmen Castillo and Cory Snyder added solo shots to power the Indians past Boston. Reliever Mike Armstrong earned his first victory. Mark Huisman, the fourth Cleveland pitcher, retired one batter for his first save.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Jim Gantner sparked a five-run sixth inning with a two-run single, lifting Milwaukee. The loss was the fourth in five games for the Blue Jays.

(UPI, AP)

Hard Times for Ripken Sr. and 'the Oriole Way'

By David Falkner
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — There are those who argue that being handed the job of wine taster to the Borgias or troop leader at Little Big Horn are far riskier assignments than managing most big-league ball clubs.

But in a profession plagued by abundant mortality to begin with, there is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when that team is the Baltimore Orioles, a team with a long tradition of winning and with an owner, Edward Bennett Williams, who tends to be active, involved and impatient.

"A manager's job is to win — if he doesn't win, he gets fired," said Cal Ripken Sr., the first-year skipper of the Orioles, who had spent more than 30 years with the organization as a coach, minor-league manager, instructor and scout, before having the team turned over to him after Earl Weaver's retirement and a last-place finish.

This year's edition of the Orioles promises little to help managers sleep. The team, as of Friday, had lost 14 of its last 15 games.

It remains bright stars — Eddie Murray and Cal Ripken Jr. — and a cast of hitters that can score in bunches.

The Orioles set a major-league home-run record for the month of May and lead the major leagues with 101 homers, but the pitching staff has an earned average of 4.88, the third highest in the American League.

Two key pitchers, Scott McGregor and Mike Flanagan, have won two games between them, and the best reliever, Don Aase, has pitched only eight innings this season and is currently disabled, with no clear indication when he might pitch again.

With the exception of Mike Boddicker, a former 20-game winner, who has apparently returned to form this season, and Dave Schmidt,

There is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when it has a long tradition of winning.

a free-agent pickup over the winter, the pitching is in the throes of a youth movement that so far has offered little more than youth.

All of this is enough to make any sensible manager turn his thoughts to what might be in the wine, or at least what might have been lurking in reporters' questions during the 10th week of the season.

"Cal" went one question, "who was responsible for wearing the orange shirts Sunday?" (That day the Orioles broke a 10-game losing streak and wore orange shirts instead of the usual home whites).

"Wasn't me, ask the general manager," Ripken said. "I don't think the orange shirts had one thing to do with our winning a ball game. I didn't see an orange shirt get one hit or throw one pitch. There were players inside those shirts who did that."

Ripken was just as cranky when the subject of his young pitching staff came up. He was impatient with inquiries about what the Oriole farm system had, or had not, been producing recently.

The NBA Considers A Tall Order At 5-Foot-3 3/4

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tyrone Bogues — at 5 feet, 3 3/4 inches (1.62 meters) — is a bit more than 15 inches under the National Basketball Association's average height, but he may gain stature Monday when the league holds its 1987 draft.

Although there are skeptics who say the player from Wake Forest University cannot compete professionally, Bogues, known as Muggsy, has some strong supporters.

According to Marty Blake, the director of the NBA's scouting service, "He'll go in the first round, possibly very high."

John Nash, general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers, calls Bogues "an automatic first-rounder."

The Atlantic City Conference's career assist leader with 781 — he averaged 9.5 a game as a senior, when he scored 14.8 points a game — Bogues has spent two months demonstrating his talents for the Rhode Island Gulls of the United States Basketball League.

He averaged 20.5 points, 8.4 assists and 3.8 steals in 13 games, drawing admiring comments from Coach Lefty Ervin of the Philadelphia Aces.

"I've marveled at him for years," Ervin said. "He's special because of his quickness and he's absolutely the best passer in the world, except for Magic Johnson," a reference to the Los Angeles Lakers' star guard.

In his minor league performance, Bogues has exhibited the same confident, sometimes cocky, attitude he displayed as a collegian, driving into the lane without hesitation or fear. "Creating easy shots for my teammates is my strength," he said.

"I'm not saying Bogues will be an NBA starter," said Nash. "But just as Spud Webb comes off the Atlanta bench and gives energy to the Hawks, Muggsy can do the same thing. His terrific competitive nature makes his teammates better, and there are few players you can say that about."

"Playing against taller opponents is nothing new to me," said Bogues. "I've been playing against the best since I was a kid in Baltimore. It's a challenge, and I love to take on challenges."



The Associated Press

She's Down, but Not Out

Martina Navratilova took a spill lunging for a shot in her match against Robin White in the Pilkington Glass women's grass court tournament, a tune-up for next week's championships at Wimbledon. Navratilova recovered to dispatch White, 6-4, 6-3, then defeated Isabelle Demongeot, 7-5, 6-3, Thursday to advance to the semifinals. The matches were played the same day because of rain delays.

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(Continued from Page 11)

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Baseball

Thursday's Major League Results

National League

Philadelphia 188 180 302 — 7 14 1
Chicago 661 611 804 — 9 13 8

Jackson, Hume (4), Calhoun (4), Tatum (7) and Dauterive, Sullivan (7), Lynch (7), R. Davis (9), Smith (9) and J. Davis, Summers, W. Sautter (10-3), L-Jackson (1-5), H-B-Pittsburgh, Samuel (11), Chicago, Palmeiro (11), Waverland (10), Burnham (4).

New York 318 307 338 — 10 12 1
Atlanta 281 288 289 — 7 8 8

Darling, Sisk (9), McDowell (9) and Carter, Heaton, McGowan (10), Parrell (7), Burke (9) and Fitzgerald, W-Sisk (5-1), L-Houston W-3-3, HRS-New York, Strawberry (2), H-Johnson (12), Carter (8), McReynolds (122) Montross, Webster (4), Watson (19).

Cincinnati 281 281 281 — 11 11 1
Atlanta 281 281 281 — 11 11 1

Hoffman, R. Murray (6), Williams (6), Franco (8) and Diaz, Palmer, Asenmacher (4), Pado (4), Dedman (7), Adler (9) and Virgil, W-Hoffman (4-1), L-Palmer (4-1), H-Cincinnati, Davis (21), Daniels (15), Asenmacher (21).

Pittsburgh 888 118 951 0 — 4 1 1
St. Louis 188 188 188 — 11 11 1

Klipper, Taylor (15), Slevier (7), Robinson (10) and LeValliere, Diaz, Tunnell, Horton (6), Worrell (8), Dwyer (9), Dwyer (10) and Penn, W-Dwyer (4-4), L-Houston (12), HRS-St. Louis, Clark (2).

Los Angeles 688 281 688 — 12 12 3
Houston 188 188 188 — 11 11 1

Wells, Pena (9), Horton (11) and Scalet, Knepper, Anderson (6), Smith (9), Mathis (11) and R. Reynolds, W-Pena (1-4), L-Mathis (12).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Best Division W L Pct. GB

Toronto 40 24 62.5 —

New York 39 25 61.0 1 1/2

Detroit 38 26 59.0 2 1/2

Milwaukee 38 26 59.0 2 1/2

Boston

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Coney Island Snapshots

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Denis D. Vourderis confesses that, when he took Lulu Lolas to the Coney Island beach in 1946, his motivation was to get a peek at her legs. He liked what he saw enough to propose matrimony.

He proposed atop the Wonder Wheel, Coney Island's towering and wondrous Ferris wheel. In his enthusiasm, he promised to buy her the wheel if she answered yes. She did say yes. But it turned out the only wheels Vourderis could come up with at the time were the two underneath the pushcart carrying the hot dogs he sold. "A wheel is a wheel," Vourderis recently recalled saying in 1948 after his wedding.

Thirty-five years after his wedding day, Vourderis, a Greek immigrant, had followed the American dream through pushcarts and ever larger restaurants back to Coney Island, four miles long, the southern terminus of five subway lines and the only place in the United States that Sigmund Freud said interested him.

The magnificent Wonder Wheel—the standard backdrop for Vourderis family portraits, according to two of their four children—was for sale then. Vourderis had scraped together enough to buy it, and Mrs. Vourderis got a late wedding gift.

"You can do whatever you want in this country," Vourderis said, pointing to the wheel that by now has carried more than 24 million people round and round through the immoderate Coney Island sky.

But even though the sea air still smells of Coppertone and cotton candy, Coney Island is a faint echo of its former self. The number of rides—which, unlike modern parks, are mainly owned by individuals—has fallen to 35, less than half the number a half century ago. The number of visitors has dropped to 15 million a year from more than 20 million.

The Vourderis family paid \$250,000 for the wheel and an equal amount to repair it. But that is only the beginning of Vourderis's ambitious plans, including his desire to hold a wedding on the Wonder Wheel. For the first couple who ask, he will admit 50 guests free and supply "music, food, everything."

Or almost everything. "If he's Greek, I've got the Greek priest," he said. "If he's Italian, he'll have to get his own."

Deferring, even broken dreams are nothing new to Coney Islanders—the people who live there, not those who visit on a nice holiday weekend.

In the 1950s, their community fell into steep decline as young people left for the suburbs. As happened elsewhere in the city, the elderly residents who remained there could not afford to repair their aging homes.

Hopes for casino gambling were unrealized. Most people seem to doubt developers' schemes for a baseball stadium, a new amusement park and big luxury apartments.

"Coney Island has been promised a lot of things," said Jim Prince, who has owned a bouncer shop on Mermaid Avenue for the last 40 years. "Things never seem to get off the ground."

Coney Island has long had a powerful hold on the American imagination—and still does if the crowd at the opening of a current Municipal Art Society exhibition, "Coney Island Comeback," is an indication.

Irving Berlin, Eddie Cantor and Jimmy Durante sang in Coney Island. Cary Grant walked on stilts. Jack Dempsey fought, Mae West purred and John Philip Sousa led the band.

Diamond Jim Brady came to gamble. Boss Tweed fled to Coney Island when he escaped from prison and even Carrie Nation could not tame the sandy saloons.

Lamarus A. Thompson built the world's first roller coaster in 1884 and New Yorkers learned to love being scared witless. Generations of ever more frightening roller coasters followed. Today, only the Cyclone—86-feet-high with more twists and turns than a burlesque queen—continues to terrify.

What has happened, experts suggest, is that the people of generations of Americans have been weaned on theme parks, television and middle-class values. The hoopla and humbuggery carnival goers have loved, they say, does not sit well with devotees of Disney.

France's Stern New Chief Rabbi

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The chief rabbi-elect of France realizes he is about to inherit a fractured community.

"Jews tend to be extremely individualistic and independent," said Rabbi Joseph Siruk, who was elected this week to the post inaugurated by Napoleon Bonaparte. He will take office in January.

He went on to tell a joke about a reclusive Jew who went to live alone on a desert island. A journalist sent to interview the recluse some time later found he had built two synagogues.

"Why two," the journalist asked, "when there's only one of you?"

"Well," the Jew explained, "one's the synagogue I go to, and the other one is the one I don't go to."

Siruk said that something of that attitude exists among the estimated 700,000 Jews of France—the fourth-largest Jewish community in the world after those in the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

"I will do everything, with the help of God, to ensure that this community is as united as possible, as close as possible," he said after his election.

That may not be easy. Siruk, a 42-year-old Tunisian-born rabbi of Paris, who is currently chief rabbi of Marseille, has a reputation as a fundamentalist. A large part of his future flock, after years of integration into French society, has a reputation for liberalism.

But Siruk made it clear that he is not prepared for compromise. "I am a man of dialogue," he said, "and I am ready to talk to anyone who wants to talk to me."

But to those who disagree with his interpretation of Jewish law, he said, "There's one thing I would like to make clear, and that is that I am not about to change the law to suit their pleasure. I do not want this world to be doing the Jewish law. My path is not the easiest but it's the one I believe to be the true one."

He said there would be no relaxation of the strict rules on marriages between Jews and gentiles enforced by the rabbinical



Joseph Siruk, the newly elected chief rabbi of France.

tribunal in Paris under the outgoing chief rabbi, René-Samir Siruk. He was the first Sephardi to be elected to the post, in 1983.

In 1985, Siruk widened the rift between modern-minded and traditionalist Jews—and more particularly between liberal Ashkenazim and Orthodox Sephardim—by opposing the marriage of Eric de Rothschild, a member of the banking family, to a Roman Catholic Italian countess, Marie-Béatrice Caracciolo.

Siruk refused to authorize the conversion of the countess, which was necessary both for a religious wedding and for the children of the marriage to be considered Jewish.

Eventually, her conversion was carried out by the chief rabbi of Morocco. This enabled her to be married by Siruk's liberal Ashkenazi predecessor, Jacob Kaplan,

with the president of the Central Consistory in Paris, Jean-Paul Elkann, acting as witness.

Jewish community sources said Siruk was unwilling to undertake a second seven-year term as a result of the controversy. But he supported the candidacy of Siruk, who was effectively vetoed in the election by the 200-member Central Consistory.

Siruk made it clear that he, too, would oppose religious conversion for the sake of marriage. "It must be that people who want to convert, and whom we accept, do so for perfectly motivated reasons," he said.

"It is with an infinite sadness that I see a Jew leaving the faith, but I would be even sadder to see Judaism compromise its principles. I think of two evils, you have to choose the lesser."

Siruk said it would bring Judaism no advantage to make changes merely to bring it into line with existing social customs. "Take the example of adultery," he said. "Under French legislation it was a felony 100 years ago, then it became a crime, then a misdemeanor until today it's something that is hardly mentioned in court. It is not the laws that must adapt to the customs, but the customs that must adapt to the laws."

Sephardim outnumber Ashkenazim in France as a result of a large influx from North Africa in the 1950s and early 1960s. Of the Sephardim, those coming from Tunisia, like Siruk, are considered the most fundamentalist.

Siruk gained a reputation as a good administrator and public speaker in Marseille, where he has been chief rabbi for the last 12 years. The Tribune Juive—Jewish Tribune—described him as "one of the rare rabbis in France who has managed to fill synagogues."

Siruk, one of the youngest men to be elected chief rabbi, inherits a post created by Napoleon in 1808 that gave the Jews an official status analogous to that of the Protestants.

Like many other fundamentalist Jews, Siruk does not count himself as a Zionist. "If the moral and ethical position which I represent demands that I make a criticism" of Israel, "then I will make it."

Siruk, the father of eight children, said he hoped to make Judaism in France "more smiling, more friendly, more human," and open to dialogue with Christians and Muslims. He promised to use his position to speak out against racism and the rise of the far-right National Front, which he said threatens to sully France's "vocation" as a home for liberty and the free exchange of ideas.

"Personally," he added, "I do not see myself as being the rabbi of any particular group. I think a rabbi must be a rabbi for all Jews, and I think I must accept all their ideas. On the question of orthodoxy, I would say that a rabbi who does not know how to be demanding on himself completely lacks credibility."

PEOPLE

Swiss Move to Keep Art

The Swiss government, in a move to keep Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza's art collection in Lugano, has offered him 13 million Swiss francs (\$8.6 million) to help build a new gallery. The 66-year-old baron threatened in April to move his priceless art collection from Lugano to Madrid unless Switzerland paid for a new wing for his 800 modern paintings. Flavio Cotti, interior minister responsible for cultural affairs, told parliament in Bern the cabinet had agreed to finance about one-third of the estimated cost of 40 million Swiss francs of the new building. The city of Lugano and the canton of Ticino have offered to pay the balance of constructing the new wing, designed by the British architect James Stirling, as well as the costs of operating the gallery.

It was business as usual for Alastair Cooke, the English-born elder statesman of radio, as he sat down in the British Broadcasting Corp. studios in New York to read his 2,000th "Letter From America."

The series—radio's longest, by a single correspondent—began in March 1946. His 2,000th "letter" will be broadcast to Britain and nations around the world this weekend. Originally, Cooke was told the BBC could only afford 13, or at most 26, of the weekly reports because it could not convert any more sterling to dollars to pay him.

More than 41 years later, the broadcast continues. Cooke, 76, who became a U.S. citizen in 1944 and was knighted by Britain in 1973, says that his English upbringing enabled him to "always have an eye cocked for what is distinctly American," but he claims affinity to both America and England.

Madonna will be on the July cover of Cosmopolitan, the magazine's first cover celebrity since Elizabeth Taylor in 1969. Seth Hoyt, the advertising director, said in New York, "There's really no statement being made and we don't have any juicy details about her personal life. I think Helen just felt like doing it."

He meant the Cosmo editor, Helen Gurley Brown, who said, "Madonna just seemed to have many of the Cosmopolitan girl qualities." Brooke Shields has appeared on the Cosmo cover, but Hoyt said,

"That was really when she was a model and not a celebrity. She became a celebrity after being on the cover of Cosmopolitan."

Frank Kafka's letters to his fiancée, Felice Bauer, have sold at Sotheby's for \$605,000, a world record for any literary manuscript ever sold at public auction.

The letters, dated 1912 to 1917, were sold in New York to a telephone bidder, identified by the gallery only as a European private collector. The previous world auction record for a manuscript was \$412,500 paid for a notebook of William Butler Yeats in London in 1985. The 327 handwritten Kafka letters, 15 typed letters, 145 handwritten postcards and 33 typed postcards were consigned to sale by Schocken Books, which published the letters in English translation in 1973. Elias Canetti, the Nobel Prize-winning author and a Kafka expert, has described the Kafka-Bauer letters as "the most precise and exacting history of a human relationship that exists." Sotheby's book expert, David Rodden, said the letters "have very few peers, by any standard of what is significant in 20th-century literature."

Hendrik Koorhof, 24, the nephew of South Africa's ambassador to the United States, has married Rachel Robert, 21, who under the apartheid race laws is designated "colored," meaning of mixed race. The Johannesburg Star, South Africa's biggest selling daily newspaper, reported that the wedding had the approval of the ambassador, Piet Koorhof. The marriage would have been illegal until two years ago when a law barring mixed marriages was scrapped. But the newlyweds face a problem about where to live. The Group Areas Act designates where people can live according to the color of their skin, creating complications for inter-racial couples. Unless they can get an exemption, the Koorhofs will have to live in an area zoned for the partner with the darker skin and not in a "white" area. The bridegroom's father, Professor Hendrik Koorhof, said he expected the couple to encounter difficulties. "But they are good, solid people, and strong enough to handle the problems," he said.

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